



## Dutch Panel Advocates Approval of Euthanasia

Reuters

THE HAGUE — A government commission has recommended that Dutch law be amended to allow euthanasia in cases where patients in acute distress make a reasoned request to doctors to be helped to die.

A Health Ministry spokesman said that a report by the commission of 15 lawyers, doctors and academics released Monday urged amendments to the penal code to allow euthanasia in certain cases and subject to guidelines.

Politicians, however, say it is unlikely that any amendments will be passed before general elections in May.

The Supreme Court ruled in 1984 that medical ethics must be considered along with legal statutes in euthanasia prosecutions in the Netherlands.

Since then courts have let several doctors charged with mercy killing go unpunished, and a leftist minority party has introduced a bill that would allow euthanasia. The bill has been held up, awaiting the commission's recommendation.

The Christian Democrats, a majority in the governing coalition, still oppose liberalizing the law, a spokesman said.

The Labor Party joined the rightist coalition government in holding up the bill pending Monday's report.

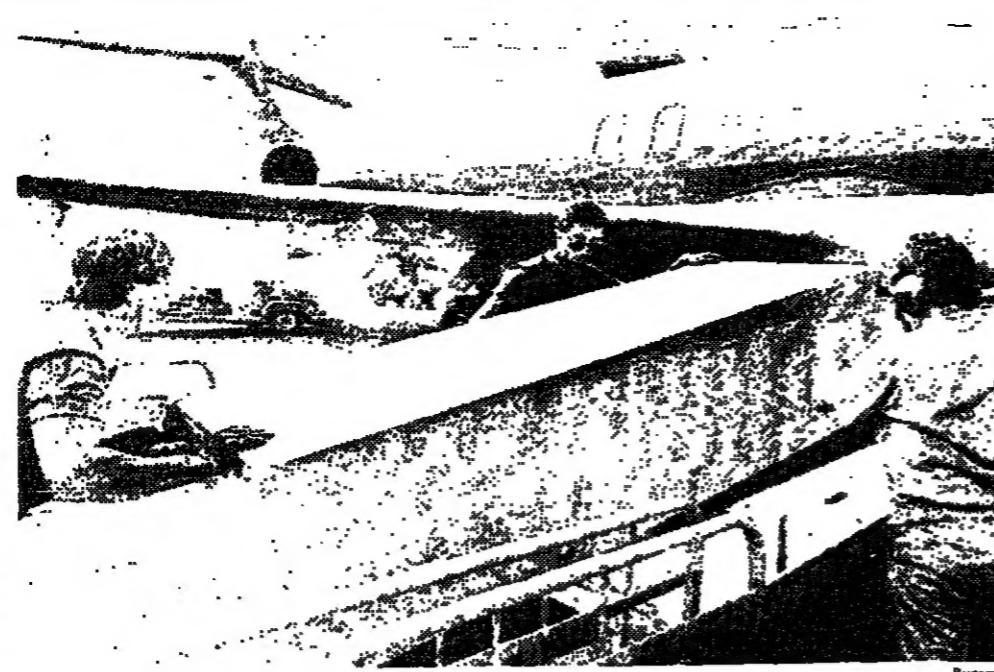
A Labor Party spokesman said that amendment of the penal code along the commission's guidelines was technically possible but that it was unrealistic to expect it before the elections in May.

The Health Ministry spokesman said 13 of the 15 members of the commission, which has studied the legal and social implications of mercy killing since 1982, favored euthanasia in cases where patients in acute distress made a voluntary and well-considered request.

The report recommended, however, that a doctor planning a mercy killing consult first with an experienced colleague.

Under present law, doctors who commit euthanasia or aid suicide are liable to up to 12 years in prison.

Several courts waived prosecution after the doctors pleaded that they acted in line with medical ethics, but in the most recent case a doctor was found guilty of murder and given a one-year prison sentence.



The coffin of Shahnawaz Bhutto being put on a plane in France on Monday.

## Bhutto's Daughter Returning Home

(Continued from Page 1)

an armed opposition group to General Zia, according to some reports was getting assistance from Libya, Afghanistan and other countries. The Pakistani government blamed the group for the hijacking of a Pakistan International Airlines jet in 1981.

For three weeks, rumors have been spreading here that Shahnawaz Bhutto may have been slain, perhaps by agents of those giving him assistance. Some politicians said that Miss Bhutto seemed prepared to accuse the Zia regime. She said recently that her brother's

death had come "under mysterious circumstances, and it had nothing to do with his health."

Such is the esteem in which the Bhutto family is held that even General Zia said he "shared" their sorrow and sent word that he would not disrupt her return for the burial.

But many politicians doubt that Miss Bhutto is strong enough to have a significant impact on Pakistani politics. They point out that the political situation has changed greatly since she went into exile early last year after nearly three years in prison.

Diplomats and politicians, including some sympathetic to the Bhuttos, said that the opposition movement was in disarray, plagued by personal rivalries and differences over tactics. These people doubted whether Miss Bhutto, who has been living in London, could put the factions together or convince them to accept her as a leader.

The biggest change in the atmosphere has come as a result of the elections in February of a new National Assembly and assemblies in each of the country's four provinces.

General Zia, who was army chief of staff when he seized power, promised in 1983 that after the elections this year he would move the country back to civilian rule. But he banned participation in the elections by organized political parties and said that no matter who was elected, he would remain as president. Still, many politicians say they believe he will have no choice but to fulfill his promise and lift martial law soon.

Last week, the new prime minister, Mohammed Khan Junejo, who was chosen by General Zia, started many people by saying that martial law would be lifted and that a "complete restoration of democracy" would take place by Jan. 1.

"It was the first public commitment by the government to lift martial law by a date certain," a Western diplomat said. "The timing was very effective, because to some degree it takes the wind out of Benazir's sails just as she is about to arrive."

In both of those cases, the political leaders avoided acknowledging their criticism of public, even under persistent questioning.

Last March, however, Mr. Ungo publicly criticized the guerrillas for attacking and burning several town halls before the March 31 legislative elections. He said the attacks were having a negative political impact.

A much more important dispute came to light following the killings of the four unarmed U.S. Marines, who worked as embassy guards, and other diners at the sidewalk cafes.

Mr. Zamora's party, the Popular Social Christian Movement, issued a communiqué five days after the attack condemning "the terrorist actions" at the restaurants because the attack violated the Geneva Conventions.

Mr. Zamora later said that the U.S. Marines were a legitimate military target, but his party remained on record as condemning the assault.

Mr. Ungo waited nearly two weeks to comment, but his National Revolutionary Movement finally said that it "does not share in, or approve, all of the actions that some of our allies carry out, such as the lamentable events" of the cafe assault.

There were several indications that even some elements in the guerrilla leadership were taken aback by the brutality of that attack.

The guerrilla front's general command waited five days before it issued a formal communiqué claiming responsibility, and all of its statements focused on the killings of the U.S. Marines and steered away from discussing the civilian death toll.

It was unclear whether the criticism would help deter the guerrillas in the future.

Mr. Ungo said that the political front had reached some agreements with the guerrillas on protecting the civilian population, although he did not spell them out.

The delegation also included two Roman Catholics, three Methodists, two Congregationalists and one Presbyterian. Four are black, four white and one is of mixed race.

■ **Canberra Applies Sanctions**

The Australian government announced limited economic sanctions against South Africa on Monday, citing the government's refusal to move toward reform of its racial policies.

United Press International reported from Canberra, Australia.

The sanctions, announced by the foreign affairs minister, Bill Hayden, blocks all security-related exports to South Africa and asks Australian banks and other financial institutions not to make new loans to South African borrowers.

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## Poll of U.S. Teachers Shows Wide Discontent Over Pay and Prestige

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Two-thirds of American schoolteachers polled in a recent survey say they will remain as teachers, but nearly three-fourths of them balk at recommending the career to others.

The teachers said they were underpaid, but added that they were more worried about excessive paperwork than about low salaries.

The 1,346 respondents reported an average salary of \$23,345 a year, and they said the salary should be increased by more than \$6,000.

The survey was mailed to teachers in May by Educational Research Service of Arlington, Virginia. It had a margin of sampling error of 3 percentage points.

"The study shows that the nation has a core of dedicated and competent teachers," said Glen Robinson, president of the research service. He said the teachers' major worries often differed from those listed by educational reformers or by teachers' unions.

Whether teachers will encourage others to enter the profession is an issue of increasing concern to school leaders. National studies have said schools are facing a severe shortage of teachers in the next decade, with about half the present teachers expected to retire. Some big-city districts such as New York already cannot meet their teaching needs.

The survey found that only one-fourth of the teachers would wholeheartedly recommend teaching to a young person making a career decision. Slightly more than half said they would make the recommendation.

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In both of those cases, the political leaders avoided acknowledging their criticism of public, even under persistent questioning.

Last year, for instance, senior political leaders criticized the guerrillas — although not for attribution — for confiscating the identity cards of Salvadoran citizens to prevent them from voting in the March presidential elections. The political front also quietly urged the guerrillas to halt forced recruitment, a practice that the guerrilla leadership now says was an error.

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## WORLD BRIEFS

### Assets of PLO Estimated at \$5 Billion

NEW YORK (AP) — The Palestine Liberation Organization's financial holdings are worth more than \$5 billion and generate \$1 billion a year, The New York Times Magazine reported.

The portfolio is managed by the Palestine National Fund and a group of Palestinian-owned financial institutions, the report said Sunday. The Arab Bank Ltd., an Amman-based bank with assets of \$12.5 billion, plays a key role in selecting PLO investments, it said.

The magazine quoted sources close to the PLO as saying that a growing share of the group's funds is invested in Europe and the United States. But it noted that precise information on the holdings is difficult to obtain because assets in the portfolio are held indirectly through private individuals and numbered bank accounts. The portfolio reportedly includes holdings in several U.S. corporations, a hotel and airline in the Maldives Islands, hotels and office buildings in several Middle Eastern capitals and real estate in the United States.

### Reagan-Shevardnadze Talks Are Set

SANTA BARBARA, California (AP) — Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze of the Soviet Union has accepted an invitation to meet with President Ronald Reagan for talks at the White House on Sept. 27, it was announced Monday.

Larry Speakes, the chief White House spokesman, said the two men would review all areas of U.S.-Soviet relations and help prepare for Mr. Reagan's meeting in November with the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, in Geneva.

The Geneva meeting, set for Nov. 19-20, will be Mr. Reagan's first meeting with a Soviet leader. Mr. Speakes, in California with the vacationing president, said Secretary of State George P. Shultz and the president's national security adviser, Robert C. McFarlane, would take part in next month's meetings.

### Peace Talks Suspended in Sri Lanka

NEW DELHI (AP) — The deadlocked peace talks between the government of Sri Lanka and Tamil rebels were suspended Monday when the militants walked out, a rebel spokesman said.

Salman Haidar, the spokesman for the Foreign Ministry, said that the suspension was to permit Sri Lanka to prepare a new proposal for the Tamil minority's demands for more regional autonomy. "We trust the talks will be resumed later this week," he said.

The Tamils broke off the talks after alleging that the Sri Lankan Army massacred 200 civilians Saturday in a raid on two eastern villages near Trincomalee on the northeast coast of the island. The government called the charges a "total invention."

The Beijing Evening News said that the boat capsized when passengers rushed to one side of the vessel to watch a fight.

An official at the government-run Harbin People's Radio said that the boat was overloaded and that it was not known how many people were aboard. He said it was unlikely that there would have been more than 300.

About 110 bodies had been recovered from the boat, the official said, and the search was continuing.

The vessel, which was raised Monday, sank about 250 yards (228 meters) from shore, he said.

■ **Rebel Rift Opening in El Salvador**

## Latin American Emigrés In U.S. Fighting for Right To Political Sanctuary

By Wayne King  
New York Times Service

HOUSTON — "For years, for the Mexican, the movement to the United States has been almost a matter of manifest destiny," Arnoldo Törres said. "Increasingly, it is becoming so for the Central American as well. It's a matter of survival. They will do whatever they have to do."

Mr. Törres, the former director of the League of United Latin American Citizens, estimates that one million to 1.5 million Central Americans, most of them Salvadorans, are in the United States illegally. Although government figures are slightly lower, everyone agrees the number is growing rapidly.

Many of the immigrants, like Antonio Hercules, 26, a busboy in a Washington restaurant where half a dozen other Salvadorans also work, came for reasons that were almost purely economic — "to make a life," as he put it.

Others, like Antonio V., a Tucson doctor who has scars on his leg from what he said was a mortal attack by Salvadoran government soldiers, assert that they came for political reasons and that they fear for their lives if they return home. Antonio V. works with the movement among churches and synagogues to provide sanctuary for illegal immigrants.

Still others, perhaps the majority, are in the United States for both political and economic reasons.

Under U.S. law, political asylum can be granted to an alien who can prove that he or she has been the victim of persecution or has a "well-founded fear" of persecution on the basis of race, religion, political belief or membership in a particular organization.

Few Salvadorans who request such asylum are granted it, however, and their supporters recently have begun to focus on another provision of the immigration law that allows aliens to remain in the United States if Congress deems conditions in their home country have deteriorated so that they cannot return home safely.

Refugees from Poland, Afghanistan, Ethiopia and Uganda, for example, are allowed to stay under the provision. Bills introduced in the Senate and House of Representatives would add El Salvador to that list.

The Reagan administration, which opposes those bills, maintains that most Central Americans have come to the United States for economic reasons.

However, a recent study by William Stanley of the political science department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, dealing only with El Salvador, concluded that "fear of political violence is probably the predominant motive behind the decisions of Salvadorans to migrate to the U.S. since 1979."

The study found a direct correlation between the levels of violence and increases in migration.

Citing such evidence, Senator Dennis DeConcini, a Democrat of Arizona, introduced a bill to grant Salvadorans now in the United States illegally the same status as refugees from Poland.

The Subcommittee on Immigration and Refugee Policy of the Senate Judiciary Committee is expected to act on the measure after Congress reconvenes in September.

There are an estimated 500,000 to 850,000 Salvadorans, making them by far the largest group of Central Americans now living illegally in the United States.

Figures prepared by the Urban Institute for the Department of Health and Human Services estimated that 750,000 to 1.3 million Central Americans are in the country, the vast majority in violation of immigration laws.

## Lester Cole, 81, 'Hollywood 10' Figure, Is Dead

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Lester Cole, 81, a screenwriter who was one of the 10 Hollywood figures sent to prison in 1950 for refusing to testify before a House committee investigating Communist influence in the motion-picture industry, died of a heart attack Thursday in San Francisco.

The case of the "Hollywood 10" polarized the movie industry and marked the beginning of a period in which many people in the entertainment world accused of having subversive backgrounds, including Mr. Cole, were blacklisted and unable to find work.

Before he was subpoenaed to testify, he had written the scripts of 36 films, including "Objective, Burma," "High Wall" and "The House of the Seven Gables." He was convicted of contempt in U.S. District Court in Washington and sentenced to a year in prison.

Mr. Cole helped form the Screen Writers Guild in 1933. His activism led him to be known among some studio executives as a "Hollywood 10," which became the title of his autobiography in 1981, a chronicle of the filmmaking of his era.

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Delegates to the Inuit Circumpolar Conference from Canada, Greenland and Alaska, gather periodically to discuss issues relating to Eskimos and to strengthen ties.

## Eskimos Seek Land to Call Their Own

### Canada Moves Slowly Toward Creation of 'Nunavut'

By Christopher S. Wren  
New York Times Service

FROBISHER BAY, Northwest Territories — An Eskimo homeland may seem a curious goal to those who conceive of the Arctic as a frozen wasteland. But that is the aim of the Inuit, as the 25,000 Eskimos who live in Canada call themselves.

It is called Nunavut, or "our land," in the Inuktitut language they speak. The homeland could encompass an area larger than Alaska.

The Canadian government has already agreed in principle to carve Nunavut out of the Northwest Territories and has set a target of 1987 for its creation, but the details must be worked out.

Nunavut makes a certain amount of geographic sense. The Northwest Territories include what was left over after the provinces of southern Canada were created. More than 18,000 of the territory's 49,000 inhabitants are Eskimos, living mostly in the eastern Arctic; the rest are Dene, or Indians, and whites.

And even after the government of the Northwest Territories moved from Ottawa to Yellowknife in 1967, Frobisher Bay, the largest town in the eastern Arctic, was still more than 1,400 miles (2,256 kilometers) from the new capital.

While other residents of the Northwest Territories may view the federal government with suspicion, the Eskimos in the eastern Arctic tend to feel doubly estranged.

Jim Bell, who works for a weekly newspaper in Baffin Island, said: "The enemy is Yellowknife and Ottawa. People here feel ignored and misunderstood, particularly by southern Canadians but also by Yellowknife."

Before the white man intruded, the Eskimos lived north of the treeline, the Indians south of it. Ron Mongeon, the executive officer of the Baffin Regional Council, said: "Geographically, cul-

urally and ethnically, there is a unique Indian territory and a unique Inuit territory. The needs and aspirations are so different that there is no way a central territorial government can deal with it."

The Eskimos began pressing for their own home more than a decade ago. In 1982, inhabitants of the eastern Arctic approved a proposal to split the Northwest Territories in two, with Nunavut in the east.

In February, Ottawa approved a tentative boundary worked out a month earlier by delegates from east and west. But negotiations stalled after the Eskimos living along the northwestern Beaufort Sea objected to being left out of the homeland. Nor did the Indians and whites in the west want a boundary that took away the Beaufort Sea, with its oil, and left them with less than a third of the Northwest Territories.

Even if that problem is resolved, others remain.

Frobisher Bay, the likeliest capital of Nunavut, is even more distant from some communities in the central Arctic than is Yellowknife. And southern Canadians worry where Nunavut could lead. Advocates have developed close relations with the Eskimos in Greenland and Alaska through an Inuit Circumpolar Conference.

The Eskimos have assured Ottawa that Nunavut will be just a territory, and perhaps eventually a province. But the idea of a homeland also appeals to the Eskimo minorities in Quebec and Labrador.

Mark R. Gordon, an Eskimo leader in northern Quebec, said that "we've limited ourselves to talking about an autonomous region in Quebec, although we are very eager for Nunavut to be formed."

Louis Tapandjuk, who heads the Baffin Regional Inuit Association, said there was strong interest in Nunavut. "I guess it's up to the politicians to work out the blueprints and settle the boundaries," he said.

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## U.S., More Alert to Spies, Seeks Curb On Communist Bloc's 'Businessmen'

By Jeff Gerth  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. officials and members of Congress are seeking more tools to crack down on trade and commercial offices of the Soviet Union and Soviet bloc countries, which have long played a critical, largely invisible role in obtaining U.S. military technology and secrets, according to public records and law enforcement.

Although far outnumbered by diplomats, the commercial officials are growing in number and have unique access to information and facilities.

By operating as legitimate businesses, they can obtain credit information on business executives, visit military sites and acquire technology and documents, as well as illegally recruit spies, officials say.

The access, they add, stems in part from loopholes in U.S. law and the status of some Soviet bloc organizations as U.S. corporations.

Now, prompted in part by disclosure of several spy cases and renewed interest in counterintelligence, Congress and law officials are focusing on ways to limit and monitor such companies.

An FBI official warns that U.S. executives are still unaware of danger of dealing with concerns like the Amtorg Trading Corp., a Soviet company in New York.

"The Soviets use a subtle approach," said James M. Fox, head of the Soviet counterintelligence division in the FBI's New York office.

"Amtorg can run a credit check on a business, learn its financial health. If a company is in trouble, they can get them contracts, gain financial leverage."

Mr. Fox said he recently wrote to the State Department about examples of "counterintelligence activities" six by Soviet officials at the United Nations and two by Amtorg employees.

Late last month, Congress passed legislation limiting travel by Soviet officials at the United Nations. But Soviet business officials can still travel almost anywhere in the United States, visiting naval shipyards, atomic energy installations, computer equipment conventions and observation posts near military readiness maneuvers, according to reports by the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations.

The chairman of the subcommittee, Senator William V. Roth Jr., Republican of Delaware, plans hearings this fall on proposals to restrict Soviet bloc organizations, according to reports by the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations.

U.S. officials say commercial employees play a variety of roles in Soviet efforts to acquire technology. One involves legal acquisition of published data.

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files with its required registration as an agent for a foreign power.

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Top Priority for Trade

"Trade Policy — Top Priority." That should be the heading on an uppermost dossier on President Reagan's desk when he returns from his summer vacation. The multitudinous protectionist bills now before Congress include a particularly vicious one seeking a 25-percent surcharge on imports from a selection of countries. These titanic pressures result from failure to bring the dollar down smoothly over the past few years. Is it too late to quell them?

In a bad situation, philosophers seek the least bad way out. What sort of American protectionism would be least harsh? To be acceptable abroad, it would have to be clearly temporary, declining by preordained steps. The form it should take is less clear.

Conventional wisdom decrees that tariffs are better than quotas, because they permit some competition from those foreigners skilled enough to creep under the tariff net. But tariffs transfer trade profits unfairly from the foreigner to America. Foreigners might prefer quotas, which limit their exports but enable them to raise their prices on each unit of sale and thus have more funds to plough back into investment and future competitiveness — as Japan's automobile firms have found in the last few years. The truth is that there is no least bad way.

Will protection help the weak firms that request it? In theory, protection gives the weak time to rationalize and re-equip. In fact, it is hard to find an instance in modern history where this has happened. Either the protection is open-ended, so there is small incentive to the firm to modernize, or it is limited in time, in which case there is small incentive to investors to lend the funds that

the afflicted company needs. Just who is going to invest in an enterprise dependent on government support due to run out soon? The most likely outcome is to provide an unexpected profit to the few efficient firms in the threatened sector, making the plight of the less efficient thereby worse.

What will protection do to the American economy as a whole? By keeping out cheaper goods it will raise inflation and thus increase the likelihood of restrictive fiscal and monetary policies — hardly the setting for more jobs. It will lead to retaliation from abroad: How can foreign politicians stand up against pressures for offsetting action when their own countries' exports are hampered and goods previously sold in America are diverted to their own shores? And insofar as imports are kept out, a side effect will be to keep the dollar high, with further adverse effects on American exports.

The prospect is unpleasant for a world suffering from high unemployment, over-indebtedness and starvation. Nobody knows the full recipe for fast economic growth, the only cure for these ills. But there is general agreement that a major factor in the golden age of the 1950s and '60s was the progressive freeing of trade from the shackles of war on it in the run-up to World War II. If this process is going to be reversed, economic prospects will be somber. You do not have to believe in Marx's economic determinism to worry about World War III.

Titanic pressures for protection have to be repelled in Washington and other capitals this autumn. Protection is worse than a zero-sum game. It ensures that everyone loses.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

## A Brave Judge in Chile

Chile's military rulers adopted yet another form of repression in March: death squads. In Santiago, three Communists were kidnapped and murdered by armed men in civilian clothes. Five trade unionists captured in the same raid were beaten and tortured by electric shock. Office of a leftist human rights group were raided and staff members were beaten and raped. For all its tyranny, Augusto Pinochet's dictatorship was not previously known to cloak its crimes in civilian dress.

How do we know the drugs were connected to the government? Because, in an unexpected sequel, that cloak was stripped away by a courageous judge, José Canavas Robles. Assigned to investigate the three murders, he did so with determination. He indicted 14 police officers, including two colonels. All were expelled from the hitherto immune force known as the Carabineros. Two generals offered to resign, forcing the departure of the head of the Carabineros, a Pinochet crony.

Despite the purge, the assaults continue.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## No Strings Attached?

Senator Russell Long, the Louisiana Democrat, did something this year that would seem to go against nature: He returned \$360,000 of campaign contributions that he could have kept. Members of Congress who were serving in 1980 are allowed to pocket all their leftover campaign monies (and pay personal income tax on them) when they retire, and many do. Mr. Long, who is not running next year, decided to return his unspent contributions. Now he can consider the pending tax bill knowing that he has received nothing from individuals or political action committees with economic interests in the legislation.

That is more than you can say of the two senators who have succeeded Mr. Long as chairman of the Finance Committee: Robert Dole and Robert Packwood, both of whom are running for re-election in 1986. Mr. Dole took in about \$833,000 in contributions in the first six months of 1985, including \$474,000 from political action committees; he now has the enviable total of \$1.6 million in his campaign treasury. That is guaranteed to give pause to any Kansas Democrat who might be thinking of taking on the Senate majority leader.

Mr. Packwood, the Oregon Republican, raised \$2.6 million in the first half of this year — more than any other member of Congress. About \$569,000 came from political action committees. Mr. Packwood's 1980 campaign was supported in large part by individual contributors who appreciated his work as the Senate's leading opponent of restriction on abortions. His 1986 campaign, evidently will seek favor from them.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## FROM OUR AUG. 20 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1910: Whale Yields Harpoon Clue

PHILADELPHIA — The German steamer Ballanza, arriving here from Hamburg, reports having struck a whale in mid-ocean and may have solved the disappearance of the little Canadian whaler J. Duncan. The whaler left Halifax with a crew of seven in 1903 and was not heard of again. The Ballanza, while steaming at full speed, hit the whale and nearly cut it in two. The monster was impaled on the bows and died after a terrific struggle. Nine sailors began chopping the carcass away, when a harpoon was found imbedded in it with an iron band stamped "J.D. 1902." The Captain of the Ballanza looked up the records and concluded that the harpoon must have belonged to the whaler. Probably the crew, after harpooning the whale, was beaten in the struggle which ensued and their vessel was sunk.

### 1935: Nazi Penal Code Announced

BERLIN — Criminologists, professors of jurisprudence and directors of prisons from 54 nations, including a delegation of 40 from the United States, heard Dr. Franz Guertner, the German Minister of Justice, announce at the opening session of the 11th International Congress of Criminal Law and Prisons that under the new Nazi legal code, which goes into effect September 1, criminals can be punished for offenses which were not crimes at the time they were committed. The Minister said the judge is to have the power of deciding whether the defendant deserves to suffer for sins than the "popular sense of what is right," and can commit him to prison even though there is no law on the books justifying it. Herr Guertner declared that "nobody can be lucky enough to slip through the meshes of the law."

## The Human Right to Die With Dignity

By Jacob K. Javits

The writer, who is 81, was  
Republican senator from New  
York from 1957 to 1981.

ignobility. Everyone must think about dying, young and old alike. Given the new medical technology that can sustain life even when the brain is gone, we must also think about the right to die and the need for dignity in departing life.

My mind is still functioning, but if it should stop, I believe, I would be dead, and there would be no use in prolonging the agony. We owe it to ourselves and to the ones we love to make provision for such moments. It is in the highest interest of humanitarians that we prepare for these moments with living will laws.

The issue is whether a terminally ill patient may confer the authority to withdraw his life support. This is generally done by means of a living will, written when the patient is still competent, that transfers authority to a designated relative, friend, physician, religious or legal adviser, or to a court. Thirty-five U.S. states have now passed living will laws, 22 of them in the last decade.

The question arises in the case of any serious illness — including cancer, heart trouble and a whole range of neurological and neuromuscular diseases — that deprives the patient of the ability to decide what is to be done for him. But once illness has struck it is often too late. The patient is often no longer competent to express his will.

Birth and death are the most singular events we experience. The contemplation of death, as of birth, should be a thing of beauty, not

to life — and the right not to have it terminated prematurely. In the event of flagrant abuse, or any possibility of it — when a decision may seem to defy the wishes of the individual who made the will, or when loved ones are unable to determine if it should be invoked — then, of course, the patient's relatives must have recourse to the courts.

Short of a living will, the best way to provide that dignity is to use the durable power of attorney to appoint an individual to make medical decisions when the patient concerned is no longer competent to make them. The appointed person could be a relative, a physician or a legal or religious adviser. Here, too, confusion and quarrels can be avoided by conferring the necessary authority in advance.

From a legal point of view, living wills are no different from wills that leave property, appoint guardians for children and establish trusts for charity, education and research. As lawyers help people make such ordinary wills, so they should help people provide for their living and dying. The individual making the will must be of sound mind and have the capacity to express his own wishes as to the disposition of his body. These wills could also provide for the contribution, for use in transplants of bodily organs that are no longer of any use to the individual. Lawyers should have dignity as an issue of morality as well as of policy and law.

The authority conferred by a living will must not, of course, be abused. Nothing could be more important, after all, than the right

to life, and the right not to have it terminated prematurely. In the event of flagrant abuse, or any possibility of it — when a decision may seem to defy the wishes of the individual who made the will, or when loved ones are unable to determine if it should be invoked — then, of course, the patient's relatives must have recourse to the courts.

The break is complete. The makers of foreign policy in Washington have learned that the only way to conduct the shooting part of its global rivalry with the Soviet Union is secret. As the public grows more sophisticated, this gets harder to do. Refusing to take no for an answer, the administration must run further to get round the end. Now it is stepping outside the bounds of government (and of the Constitution) in order to maintain a degree of pressure on Nicaragua that Congress is unwilling to support.

How Congress will deal with this challenge is hard to say. Legend tells us that when Benjamin Franklin came out of the Constitutional Convention he was asked by a woman what sort of government America was to have. He answered, "A republic, Madam — if you can keep it." I begin to wonder what was troubling him.

The writer, author of "The Man Who Kept the Secrets: Richard Helms and the CIA," is preparing a book on strategic weapons. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## LETTER Just Protect Competition

Bravo to Hobart Rowen for "The Danger Is Not All From Japan" (Aug. 1). When protectionist sentiment reaches fever pitch, the slogan for the fever is the straight truth: The U.S. trade deficit with Japan is at least as much the result of a funny dollar and less competitive American products as it is of ramparts.

Competition needs to be revitalized. That means upgrading quality, reducing the U.S. budget deficit and working with Prime Minister Nakasone and MITI, who seem willing to try something. The worst medicine would be American protectionism. It is a cliché, but excellence is conditioned by challenge. As for the Japanese, my experiences with them, in their country or elsewhere, could not have been better. Apparently their things have to keep being said.

WILLIAM H. GAMBLE  
Milan

## So Botha Changed His Mind and Thumbed His Nose

By Allister Sparks

URBAN, South Africa — It was not a sudden loss of nerve that caused President P.W. Botha to fail to announce the reform package that his lieutenants had been telling everyone he would present in his speech in Durban last Thursday night.

Nor was it pressure from hard-liners in his Cabinet that made him back down, as some commentators suggest. Mr. Botha is as much boss of his cabinet as de Gaulle was of his.

It was President Botha's own decision to turn the speech into a demonstration to the world that the Iron Man of Afrikanerdom is not going to be pushed by outside pressures, internal unrest or anything else on God's Earth. And it was that which brought out what a newspaper that reflects the sentiments of Johannesburg's business community called "the hick politician" in him.

It was the expectations deliberately raised by the president's own ministers that made him call the whole thing off and thumb his nose at the world instead. The expectations had been widely published abroad, causing him to fear that if he went through with what was being anticipated he would be seen to be following the dictates of outsiders.

In a fit of recidivism, the old machine politician of the 1940s and '50s, whom South Africa's slick publicists have tried to rebrand as the modern reformist of the '80s, decided that that was intolerable. He strode into a cabinet meeting on Wednesday morning and announced that he had changed his mind and was going to strike out the few reformist passages his prepared speech contained.

That was embarrassing for P.W. Botha, his indefatigable foreign minister, who had flown to a meeting with British, American and West German diplomats in Vienna a week before to tell them to expect a dramatic statement.

The word is that P.W. Botha threatened to

resign, but no one here expects him to do so. Cabinet posts are like life peerages in South Africa, and they are not readily relinquished.

Reconstructing how South Africa came to build up such high expectations, only for its president to dash them and thus make the situation much worse for it than if there had been no sales pitch in the first place, reveals a range of psychological distortions, both in South Africa and on the part of those who

What he was going to say  
was in any event not  
particularly dramatic.

deal with it, that complicates the already intractable problem of apartheid.

Why did P.W. Botha go to Vienna? Because while South Africa wants to tell the world to go to hell and mind its own business, it also desperately wants the world to accept it.

It may thumb its nose at the world and say that international condemnation will make it more bloody-minded than ever, which was the point President Botha was trying to demonstrate on Thursday, but the condemnation hurts, and South Africa will go to great lengths to counter it. That is why the Vorster government launched the extravagant "Multilateral" conspiracy to spend clandestine funds for propaganda in the late 1970s.

So P.W. Botha went to Vienna. Criticism of Pretoria's handling of the unrest, and the recalling of ambassadors for "consultation," had had an effect. The foreign minister, aware that his president planned to announce some reforms, decided to make the most of them.

There can be little doubt that P.W. Botha went in for some overkill in Vienna. The ambiguous language that Pretoria has evolved to describe its policies enables it to say things in a manner that can be interpreted one way abroad and another at home.

"I am not optimistic that he is going to announce any meaningful reforms to the world," Mr. Solarz added. Clearly Mr. Botha had already undergone some change of mind.

What he was going to say was in any event not particularly dramatic: extending citizenship to all blacks, including bantustans, by drawing a semantic distinction between "citizenship" and "nationality," modifying but not abolishing influx controls; declaring a willingness to negotiate on constitutional reforms with any black leaders prepared to renounce violence, which would preclude Mr. Mandela and the African National Congress.

Without the buildup, the speech would have been welcomed as a small step forward. Blacks would not have been greatly impressed, and it would presumably have done little to defuse the unrest in the townships, but at least it would not have made things worse, which is what has happened now.

President Botha will doubtless come back to these announcements some time in the future, but they will make no impact then.

In the meantime he has revealed his lack of statesmanship for all to see and taught the West a sharp lesson — not the intended one about Afrikaner determination, but never again to be taken in by South Africa's political huckstering. It is a country to be judged by what it does rather than by what it says.

The writer is a special correspondent covering South Africa for The Washington Post.

## Import Quotas Would Worsen The Debt Crisis

By Pamela Falk

NEW YORK — The Latin debt crisis will not be solved, unless significantly ameliorated, without help from U.S. trade policy. President Reagan will have an opportunity to administer such help this month as he decides whether to approve the U.S. International Trade Commission's recommendation to restrict shoe imports from Brazil.

This year Brazil must pay its creditors (principally U.S. banks) \$10 billion in interest on \$103 billion of its trade surplus, without import restrictions, is expected to be close to \$12 billion. With the quota restrictions under consideration in Washington, Brazil's largest export, shoes, would be cut by 18 percent. How could Brazilians hope to pay the banks?

The shoe industry is at the heart of the problem. Brazil exported \$14 billion worth of non-rubber shoes in 1984. (imported shoes account for 71 percent of the shoes sold in the United States.) But shoes are not the only issue: Congress is considering 100 bills to block imports from Latin America. Even a fraction of these would endanger the repayment of the region's \$360 billion debt.

The debt is already at Islamabad. Americans are thinking over President Alfonso Guerra of Peru to peg repayment to a percentage of export earnings. They are also drawn to Fidel Castro's call for a moratorium on interest payments.

None of the big five debtors — Brazil, Mexico, Argentina, Venezuela and Peru — is heading the call for a moratorium. But all have or intend to establish ties with Cuba. They listen to Fidel Castro: "There is no other choice — cancellation of the debt or the political death of the democratic processes in Latin America."

When Latin America incurred its debt in the 1970s, it was ruled mainly by military dictators. Today most debtor countries are democracies and have constituencies to worry about.

These constituencies and their leaders are increasingly dubious about Washington's attitude. The United States and the IMF have asked Latin Americans to impose austerity measures, devalue their currencies, cut back on government spending and let foreign corporations set up wholly owned industries on Latin territory. Most debtor countries have complied, with the result that their exports have dropped drastically, eroding their only hope of keeping up on debt payments.

Meanwhile, foreign aid to Latin America has plummeted. Foreign corporate investment decreased daily. Capital flight continues. Investment banks turn away from the region.

And now, against this background, the U.S. Congress would erect new trade barriers. It is hard to imagine a worse idea — for Latin America or for the United States.

The writer is associate professor of international relations at Hunter College in New York. She contributed this comment to The New York Times.



The plain fact is that the U.S. government  
and the American people parted ways long  
ago on the subject of the 'Soviet threat.'

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## Knesset Members Occupy House in Arab Hebron

### Squatters Seek to Block Peace Talks And Revive Settlement Movement

By William Claiborne  
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — A confrontation in Israel's governing coalition over illegal Jewish settlement in the West Bank city of Hebron intensified Monday when Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin failed to persuade rightist members of parliament to leave a house they have occupied in the Arab market-place since Thursday.

The rundown, four-room house in Hebron's Arab cashab has become the focus of a campaign by rightists in the Knesset to revive Jewish settlement in the heart of Arab cities.

The squatters also say they want to prevent peace negotiations between the government and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation that includes members of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Mr. Rabin, who has said the five Knesset members in the house will not be permitted to stay, visited Hebron and spoke with three Knesset members from the conservative Tehiya Party for more than an hour but was unable to convince them to leave.

The three, Geula Cohen, Eliezer Waldman and Gershon Shafat, said Mr. Rabin appealed to their consciences not to abuse their parliamentary immunity from arrest and to end their demonstration.

"We told him that our Zionist consciences demand of us to remain here," Mr. Waldman said later. He said that Mr. Rabin made no threats to forcibly evict the Knesset members, a move that the defense minister last night said he wanted

to avoid because it would be "very undignified" for Israel.

After meeting with the squatters at the Hebron military governor's headquarters, Mr. Rabin briefly visited the formerly Arab-owned house, which was purchased by the Organization for Settlement of Jews in Hebron through an Arab middleman.

The protesters were visited Sunday by Ariel Sharon, the trade minister and former defense minister, who gave his support.

About 28 Jewish families are now living in Hebron, but virtually all of them are in the old Jewish quarter and not in the densely populated Arab cashab, a warren of narrow alleys in which there have been frequent attacks on Jewish shoppers.

Aaron Nahmias, deputy speaker of the Knesset and a member of Prime Minister Shimon Peres's Labor Party, also visited the squatters Monday and asked them not to use their parliamentary immunity during their protest.

Mr. Peres, appearing before the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, accused the protesters of "making light of the law" under immunity, according to the state radio, but he made no threats to remove them forcibly.

Water and electricity in the house have been cut off, but the protesters have been using facilities at a nearby army guard post.

Mrs. Cohen said at the house Sunday that she and her colleagues would "raise the flag" of Jewish settlement "to protest the atmo-



Ariel Sharon, left, the Israeli trade minister, visiting a group of Knesset members who are occupying an apartment in the heart of the Arab quarter of Hebron on the West Bank. With Mr. Sharon are, from left, Eliezer Waldman, Gershon Shafat and Geula Cohen.

sphere surrounding the legitimization of talks with the PLO."

Mr. Waldman and Michael Etan, a member of the Knesset who belongs to the Likud Party and is taking part in the sit-in, also criticized the joint Jordanian-PLO peace initiative and what they termed efforts by the U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, Richard W. Murphy, to talk to members of the PLO.

Mr. Murphy ended a six-day Middle East tour Sunday saying that the United States remained willing to meet with a Palestinian-Jordanian team. But his failure to do so thus far was seen as an obstacle to such a meeting.

While Mr. Peres appeared to be attempting to defuse the confrontation with the Likud faction of the government of national unity,

members of the cabinet were split almost evenly along partisan lines over whether settlement in the Arab section of Hebron should be permitted.

A former defense minister, Moshe Arens, now a minister without portfolio, said recently that "I definitely justify purchasing of houses and land in the land of Israel, everywhere in Judea and Samaria, everywhere in Hebron. I don't see anything wrong with this." Judea and Samaria are the biblical names for the West Bank.

While neither side is seriously openly advocating a dissolution of the coalition government, some Labor Party Knesset members said the crisis could reach that stage if the Likud continued to side with the Tehiya Party on the settlement issue.

Meanwhile, Hebron's leading settlement activist, Rabbi Moshe Levinger, and three followers were charged with disturbing public order Monday after they were prevented from shopping in the Arab marketplace by army troops patrolling the area. Several Arab vegetable stands were overturned by the settlers, the authorities said.

#### ■ Peres Rejects Proposal

A senior Israeli official said that Prime Minister Peres rejected a proposal Sunday that Israel break off contacts on the Middle East peace process if Mr. Murphy met with a Jordanian-Palestinian negotiating team. The Associated Press reported from Jerusalem.

The suggestion was said to have come from Mr. Arens.

Mr. Peres advised the cabinet "to act calmly," and indicated that the United States did not believe such a meeting now would be helpful, the official said.

## 26 Die in Beirut as 2 Car Bombs Explode in Moslem Neighborhoods

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — Two car bombs exploded 10 minutes apart outside a restaurant and a mosque in mainly Moslem West Beirut on Monday. The police said that 26 persons were killed and 84 were wounded.

The bombings appeared to be a revenge attack by Christians after 55 persons were killed and 119 were wounded by a car bomb, blamed on Moslems, that exploded outside a supermarket near Christian East Beirut on Saturday.

"We have a car bomb war on our hands now," the Moslem Voice of the Nation radio said of Monday's attacks, which triggered off sectarian fighting along Beirut's Green Line.

The police said that 22 persons were killed and 77 were wounded when a car laden with an estimated 35 kilograms (77 pounds) of powerful hexogen explosives detonated outside the Hamadeh restaurant in West Beirut's residential neighborhood at 12:05 P.M.

Four others were killed and seven were hurt when a car rigged with an estimated 50 kilograms of TNT went off 10 minutes later outside the Rawdat al-Shadideh mosque in the Shiite Moslem suburb of Ghobeiri.

A previously unknown group calling itself the Black Brigades claimed in a telephone call to an international news agency in Beirut that it carried out the bombings to "counter a war of extermination aimed against our Christian people."

The anonymous caller said: "Because terrorism can be remedied only by terrorism, we proclaim war on terrorist organizations and their leaderships, wherever they may be."

"We assert that we shall confront the war of extermination," he said, "with a counterextermination war and proclaim our determination to avenge all the Christians killed, slaughtered and displaced in this country."

"We reaffirm that if Christians are not allowed to live in peace in Lebanon, no one else will be able to," he said.

President Amin Gemayel denounced the two bombings in West Beirut and two bombings in East Beirut last week, as well as the one outside the supermarket on Saturday and one on Wednesday that killed 13 persons. The "cycle of violence is not sparing anyone," he said.

The state radio quoted Mr. Gemayel as saying that the "criminal hands are moving from one area to another."

Mr. Gemayel said the bombings were aimed at disrupting Syrian efforts to reconcile Lebanon's warring sects.

Education Minister Salim al-Hoss, a Sunni Moslem, said: "The criminal hand that is hitting in East and West is one." He blamed the "enemy," apparently Israel, and did not directly accuse the Christians.

The Karakol el-Druze district is controlled by Druze militiamen, who Christian leaders blamed for Saturday's bombing.

The Ghobeiri suburb is controlled by Shiite militias allied with the Druze in Lebanon's 10-year civil war against the Christians.

Within minutes of the Karakol explosion, Christian and Moslem gunners began shelling each other along the three-mile (five-kilometer) Green Line that divides the city.

The clashes forced the closure of the Museum Crossing, the main gateway between Christian and Moslem sectors.

The owner of the wrecked restaurant, Fahd Hamadeh, said there

were no customers inside when the blast occurred. Members of his staff sustained minor cuts from flying glass shards.

One witness said he saw a blond man in his mid-30s park a Peugeot in front of the restaurant.

"The owner of a flower shop next to the restaurant told the car driver that he couldn't park there," the witness said. "The driver said he wanted to buy a sandwich from the restaurant and would only be for a minute."

The witness said the man went into the restaurant, bought a sandwich then ran away. Moments later the bomb exploded.

#### ■ Red Cross Aide Seized

Gunmen kidnapped the Swiss head of the International Committee of the Red Cross mission in the southern Lebanese port of Sidon on Monday, security sources said, according to Reuters.

They said the official, Stephen Jacom, was taken from his car near the village of Adloun, 12 miles south of Sidon on the main coast road to Tyre.

## U.S. Navy Reportedly Called to Ship To Defuse Missile Fired in Gulf Raid

The Associated Press

raids Thursday by Iraqi aircraft on the Kharg Island oil terminal.

The explosives experts were from the aircraft carrier Midway, shipping officials said. The ship is part of the U.S. Navy task force serving in the Gulf and the Indian Ocean.

The tanker, which was carrying kerosene, anchored off Doha, Qatar, Sunday night with the unexploded rocket still aboard.

The ship sailed to Qatar under its own power despite serious damage to the crew's quarters and navigational equipment, the sources said. No injuries were reported.

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## Former TWA Hijacking Hostage Took Pictures in Captivity

By Warren Weaver Jr.  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — One of the 39 Americans held hostage in Beirut after Trans World Airlines Flight 847 was hijacked on June 14 hid a camera from his Moslem captors and secretly took three dozen color pictures of his companions, the building in which the hostages were confined and the surrounding landscape.

He later gave the photographs to the U.S. authorities.

The former hostage, Peter W. Hill, a travel agent and tour guide from the Chicago area, said Sunday that his 35mm camera had been

packed in his suitcase, which was confiscated by the Lebanese Shiite Moslem hijackers of the TWA plane.

Mr. Hill, 57, said he had immediately hid the camera and, over the next few days, shot a 36-exposure roll of film at moments when he was not being watched. His main purpose, he said, was to record geographical information that would help U.S. security agents identify the building where he and seven other hostages were held.

He said he had decided to sell the pictures to ABC News. The New York Times, Time and other publications, with all income to be given to the Word of Life Assembly of

God Church in Springfield, Virginia.

Robert Dean Stethem, 23, the U.S. Navy diver who was killed by the hijackers aboard the plane in Beirut, was a member of the church, and a fund has been started to construct a youth building there in his honor.

The Americans were taken hostage when the TWA plane was hijacked after leaving Athens. The last 39 hostages were held in groups in various locations in Beirut before they were freed June 30.

Attorney General Edwin Meese III said after the hostages were freed that the Justice Department

was "pursuing a number of legal courses of action relating to the events surrounding the hijacking."

He has declined to comment on reports that a grand jury investigation has been considered.

Some of Mr. Hill's pictures show his seven companions seated at a kitchen table eating "our first solid meal," an airline portion of chicken, after about 10 days of captivity.

When an accidental shooting incident in the building's courtyard distracted the guards, Mr. Hill said, he grabbed his camera and took several pictures of the building's surroundings from windows, balconies and the roof.

The state radio quoted Mr. Gemayel as saying that the "criminal hands are moving from one area to another."

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## With 'Rain Doctors' and the Holy Father, Black Africa Is a Spiritual Supermarket

By E.J. Dionne Jr.  
New York Times Service

BAMENDA, Cameroon — It was a toss-up over whose God had done the work, but it seemed clear that Someone was on the job.

When Pope John Paul II arrived Aug. 12 for a brief visit in this city 150 miles (240 kilometers) inland from the Gulf of Guinea, the rain was coming down hard and there was little likelihood that it would stop.

"I've been working here all week," said Emmanuel Ngwayi, a technician for Cameroonian radio, "and it's been raining every day."

But just as the pope's Mass began, the rain halted. For a little while during the ceremony, the sun even peeked out from behind the clouds. The pope proceeded with the Mass, waved goodbye, whisked off in his jet and the rain started up again.

Martin Nkemngu, a reporter for the Cameroonian Tribune, was not surprised. A week before,

the local "rain doctors," animist priests who concern themselves with controlling the weather, promised him it would not rain during the pope's Mass.

"I know there are people who can stop the rain from falling," said Mr. Ngwayi, the radio technician. "I firmly believe that."

The story offers many clues about the religious situation John Paul confronted during his 12-day visit to black Africa. In this intensely spiritual continent, the incorporeal explanation is often preferred to accidents of man or nature. Christian and Moslem denominations compete with local faiths, making Africa a spiritual supermarket, and many Africans pick and choose among aspects of the various beliefs.

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classes across black Africa return to their village priests at times of sickness, carry traditional good luck charms and make regular offerings to their ancestors.

In short, animism is alive and well. Of the six black African countries the pope visited, animism is the majority faith in four, according to Vatican estimates: Togo (64 percent), the Ivory Coast (63 percent), the Central African Republic (70 percent) and Kenya (58 percent). In Cameroon and Zaire, it accounts respectively for 40 percent and 45 percent of the population.

To define animism is to enter a world of tribal beliefs that have much in common, yet many distinctive characteristics. Horace W. Pitkin, a political secretary at the U.S. Embassy in Cameroon, has been struggling with the problem: "Animism," he said, "is any set of beliefs we can't label otherwise."

A hundred languages or more have a word for

"God," and each can have a slightly different connotation. But many animists, and Christians who retain ties to animism, argue that the various faiths acknowledge a supreme being.

In Togo, one tribe's word for God, "Yehwe," is close to the Hebrew word for one God, "Yahweh." Animist priests in Togo offered a prayer asking that "the great God creator, transcendent and omnipresent," send his blessings upon the pope. Most Christians, Jews and Moslems could be comfortable with that.

Yet there are also many "gods" in the animist faiths, and much more. One dictionary definition of animism holds that it sees spirits in all living things.

When a snake appeared in a shrine in Togo where the pope was to appear, it was taken as a good sign, according to a local missionary, since the people of the area venerate snakes. And then there are the trees. Some educated

Africans bridle at the notion that the traditional faiths "worship trees."

"They don't," said Augustin Ndi, a Roman Catholic seminarian who defends the traditional faiths. "They will see a tree in a village that is the most extraordinary, better than all the other trees. And they will say that God is in that tree. It serves as a symbol. They offer sacrifices to the tree as a way of offering sacrifices to God."

Near the airport where the pope landed in Lomé, Togo, a group of animists were performing a ritual that involved cutting a puppy with a knife and letting its blood flow onto a totem known as a *legba*. According to tradition, the legba needed the dog's blood as a sacrifice. It was an unseemly sight for lovers of puppies.

But John Nchami, an official of the Ministry of Information, Cameroon's northwest province, argued that ritual sacrifice has been part of the rites of tribal gods around the world for centuries. "It's the same as in the Old Testa-

ment," Mr. Nchami argued, "where you used a ram for sacrifice."

The Old Testament analogy suits Christian missionaries. If Christianity grew from Judaism and sought to absorb aspects of other faiths, it has done the same with African religious tradition.

Sister Marie Mouchet, a missionary in northern Togo, said that the tribal funeral service is so close to the Roman Catholic one that the local clergy have been able to adopt it almost whole. Baptism is easy, too. "Water is an almost universal symbol of life," she said.

But there are limits, as the pope has been saying, not only on issues such as polygamy and a married priesthood but also on some tribal conceptions of God.

"Some tribal gods can be almost evil, jealous for sacrifice and quick to punishment," said Michael Niba, a Cameroonian Catholic seminarian. "That's not the Christian God."

## Daveyton, South Africa: Township Under Siege

(Continued from Page 1)

ton under siege could apply to many of them.

A pattern has emerged that helps explain why the violence has lasted so long in this white-ruled country and why, as police quell disturbances in one region, they break out in another.

The grievances are usually local and the instigators are usually young people, restless and dissatisfied with their education, and with the dead-end prospects that await them when school days are over.

Their anger takes them to the streets, where it is often compounded by the harsh response of an undermanned and undertrained police force that, critics contend, too often opens fire when other tactics might have calmed the situation.

Something similar happened nine years ago when Soweto, South Africa's largest black urban center, exploded in student violence that shook the country for several months. But the state's police power crushed that uprising.

This time the situation is different, many analysts contend, in large part because the children are not alone. In Daveyton and elsewhere, they have support from a relatively new web of local black organizations that did not exist in 1976 and that often are led by people of the Soweto generation who intuitively sympathize with their young successors.

The result, experts agree, is not a revolution nor even what might be called a "pre-revolutionary" situation. The state still holds almost all the guns in a contest against an opponent armed only with rocks

and an occasional gasoline bomb or grenade.

But almost a year of constant unrest, much of it aimed at blacks accused of collaborating with the state, has done permanent damage to the government's long-term strategy of maintaining the essentials of white domination while nurturing and enlisting as junior partners an urban black middle class.

It has left white officials with a stark choice: revert to the tough tactics of the past or seek a different and possibly more equitable political arrangement with the black majority.

The four-week state of emergency clearly is an attempt to be tough. Police officials say their goal is to identify and isolate those they believe are instigating township unrest. They believe they are succeeding.

"Maybe 1 percent or less are the real radicals," said a senior police official in Pretoria. "They have the support of follow-on hooligans who are taking advantage of the situation and kids who are bored and looking for excitement."

He added: "Our estimate is at most 10 percent of the population is actively involved — a small, violent group that has been holding the entire community for ransom. The other 90 percent are law-abiding people who realize the need for stability. Once the situation is normalized, they will not allow that to happen again."

Daveyton's energetic black mayor, Tom Boya, 34, accepts much of that analysis and blames his town's troubles in large part on outside agitators.



Two bodyguards stand with Tom Boya, the mayor of Daveyton, and his family.

But many residents see it differently. Ultimately they hold the government responsible for their desperate poverty and for the unrest they say it has triggered.

The congress, founded in 1979, is one of the many national organizations that sprang up to replace those banned by the state after the Soweto uprising, and police contend it has been one of the main elements behind the unrest.

The three young men, aged 18, 19 and 21, do not deny their role in the violence.

"There are many young ones running in the streets who look up to us for leadership," said the 21-year-old, who identified himself by the nickname Sello. Desmond M. Tutu.

The three say they are not eager to die. When police opened fire on a crowd returning from a funeral a few days after the emergency took effect, they ran away.

"How could we fight?" said Sello, 19. "We don't have guns. We know we can't win on the streets."

In the darkened living room of a

house last week sat three young men, all of them local leaders of the Congress of South African Students, and all of them in hiding from police since the emergency began.

He justified the burning of the four policemen's houses earlier this year as retaliation for the deaths of students.

"The blacks oppress us more than the whites," he said. "They shoot even before the whites when they see us."

The students say they look up to the outlawed African National Congress, or ANC, the exiled resistance movement, but they say it has no contact with its agents inside South Africa.

They say they admire Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned black nationalist. But the man outside jail who they say they most respect, even though they disagree with his advocacy of nonviolence, is the Anglican bishop of Johannesburg, Desmond M. Tutu.

The three say they are not eager to die. When police opened fire on a crowd returning from a funeral a few days after the emergency took effect, they ran away.

Experts say the 747's vertical tail and rudder had disintegrated, apparently breaking all four hydraulic systems available to move ailerons, flaps, elevators and rudder.

In addition to the cockpit voice

## 747 Tape Tells of Desperate Fight By Pilot to Steer by Engine Power

The Associated Press

TOKYO — With pieces of the vertical tail section torn away and the hydraulically powered controls going useless, the pilot of the Japan Air Lines Boeing 747 jet that crashed Aug. 12 evidently varied the power of his four engines in a desperate effort to guide the plane to a landing.

Conversation from the voice recorder, made public Monday, shows that the pilot, Masami Takahama, 49, and the copilot, Yutaka Sasaki, 39, kept fighting to control the plane until it crashed into a mountain, killing all but four of the 524 people aboard.

Press reports said that preliminary analysis of the tape revealed that about 6:35 P.M., 10 minutes after Mr. Takahama declared an emergency, a crew member said: "Hydraulic are all out."

Subsequently a voice, probably the pilot's, issued a series of orders, including "Turn right," "Increase power" and other instructions.

News reports said the tape contained "numerous sounds of automatic alarms and warnings in the cockpit" during the last 32 minutes, ending with a "loud noise."

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reporting that the hydraulic system was gone, Mr. Iwao said, the altitude changes plotted by radar indicate loss of elevator control. Radio and radar transcripts made public by the Transport Ministry show that at 6:25 P.M., the start of the crisis and 39 minutes before the crash, Mr. Takahama told Tokyo air controllers that he was declaring an "emergency" and descending from 24,000 feet to 22,000 feet.

However, radar indicated that the plane instead climbed in the next two minutes to 24,900 feet. "That shows he had difficulty

with the elevators, which aren't known to have blown away," Mr. Iwao said. "It only could point to an extensive damage to the hydraulic system." In such a case, he added, the pilot would throttle back all engines to descend.

With his ailerons disabled and his rudder gone, the pilot probably reduced power of the two right engines to turn to the right, or toward Tokyo, Mr. Iwao said. This would account for the wide curve near Mount Fuji, west of Tokyo.

Excess power, with no stabilizing tail fin, could explain a complete circle that occurred minutes later.

## In Russia, Bread Is Life (And It's Delicious, Too)

(Continued from Page 1)

than 20 cents, it is one of the cheapest foods in the Soviet Union and is a symbol of the government's care in meeting basic needs.

No matter what steps Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, may plan to readjust the economy and its artificial prices, it is difficult to imagine his raising the price of bread.

Last year, the grain harvest was only 170 million tons — far short of the government's target of 240 million tons. As a result, 55 million tons of grain were imported.

About 27 million tons of the imported grain, including about six million tons from the United States, consisted of wheat and most of that was second-quality wheat, making up close to three-fourths of the 37 million tons consumed annually in the Soviet Union.

Experts say the 747's vertical tail and rudder had disintegrated, apparently breaking all four hydraulic systems available to move ailerons, flaps, elevators and rudder.

In addition to the cockpit voice

problem, the Politburo adopted a resolution in May calling for strict measures to stop waste and misuse of bread.

But the problem is not an easy one to solve.

"Drop in to any rural store in the Novgorod, Pskov or Leningrad regions," the newspaper Izvestia said three years ago. "Peasant women, who have lost all respect for bread, are buying five or six loaves a day to feed their livestock."

Last week, Izvestia published a report on the case of the director of the Progress Collective Farm in Moldavia, P. Prokof, the man who is facing trial for feeding tons of bread to pigs. The writer was almost beside himself.

"Honestly, I find it embarrassing even to write about this, as if I were committing some sort of sacrifice," he wrote. "But it would be an even greater sacrifice to remain silent."

Hospitals and schools in Moldavia district had begun complaining about a bread shortage.

Historical records show that in 1938 there were 263 bakeries in Moscow, each specializing in a different type of bread: in biscuits, bliny (pancakes) or communion wafers. Until this century, white bread was for aristocrats or, as a rule, a treat, special feasts.

Now, bread remains the basic food in the Russian diet, obligatory with borsch and popular as a treat to vodka.

Perhaps the staple of the Russian table is *borshch*, a sour, light-brown, smooth-grained bread that costs 18 kopecks, or 20 cents, a loaf.

*Nareny*, at 13 kopecks, is a good, cheap white bread. Another inexpensive basic bread, known as gray bread, is sold in large, round loaves cut in half.

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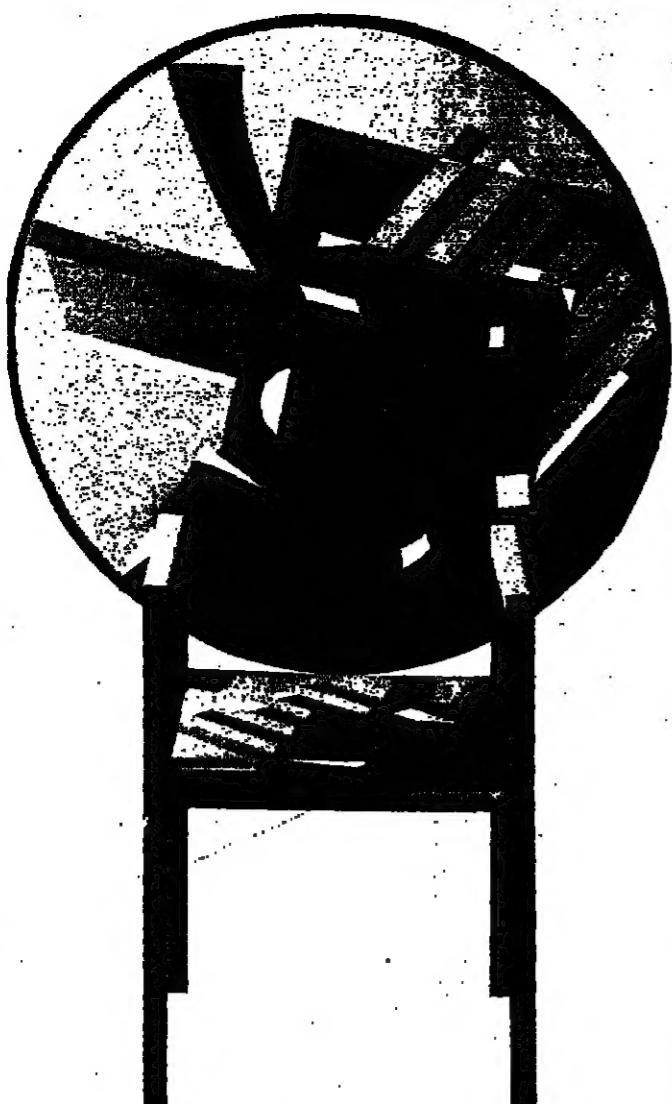
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## ARTS / LEISURE



Lacquered Zabro tilt-top chair-table.

## 'Belly of Beast' Onstage: Compulsiveness Missing

By Mel Gussow  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — The prison letters of Jack Henry Abbott, published under the title "In the Belly of the Beast," gave a terrifying picture of a life lived almost entirely behind bars and in solitary confinement in maximum-security prisons. Abbott was a "state-raised convict" who from the age of 12 until he was released at 37 had spent only nine months out of institutions. Though his nightmare was not unique, it was demonic in its relentlessness — no light of day was allowed to pierce the blackness of his incarceration. The book revealed a fervid self-taught mind, a literary sensibility and a deep paranoia; and had made Abbott a minor literary celebrity, championed by people such as Norman Mailer.

A great deal of the torment of Abbott's book is transferred intact to the theater in the stage version at the Joyce Theater. The play is co-adapted by Adrian Hall and Robert Woodruff, who is also the evening's director. This Mark Taper Forum production is based not only on the book but also draws from interviews and the transcript of Abbott's trial for killing Richard Adan.

The additional material, including a letter from Abbott explaining the misconception on his part that led to the killing, gives the story a context and a belated cautionary message. Releasing Abbott without an adequate support system into a society he was unable to comprehend was like placing a time bomb in the street. The innocent victim was Adan.

To its credit, the adaptation is judicious about apportioning responsibility — to the prisons that molded Abbott, to a literary world that could turn him into a celebrity and not look behind the art to see the psychopathology, and to Abbott, who does not "shift responsibility for my own corrupted self." The evening is free of moral preachment or polemics, but it leads to an inescapable question: How many more Jack Henry Abbotts are being fostered and then precipitously returned to civilization?

The version at the Joyce, one of three versions presented in the United States, lacks the fierce compulsiveness of the book. Reading the book, one felt confined with

Abbott. Seeing him personified in an adaptation that moves uneasily between documentation and dramatization, one is distanced from the first-hand Kafkaesque trauma.

After introducing Abbott, the adapters reveal the outcome of his case, evoking the tragic killing that led to his re-imprisonment. To do otherwise might be to provoke misplaced sympathy for the guilty. We hear what Abbott did — on the eve of the day he received critical acclaim for his book — and then turn back to his mordant reflections on his past.

Those reflections, however, are awkwardly interlaced with excerpts from the trial. Woodruff has

aimed for a stylized approach — bright lights, loud buzzers, stop-motion motion and a perfunctory use of television monitors. Andy Wood and William Allen Young play "readers" delivering some of Abbott's prose while also, convincingly, representing various voices (attorneys, witnesses, Adan, a woman who accompanied Abbott on the fatal night). Unlike Emily Mann's "Execution of Justice," which is scrupulous about differentiating characters and perspectives, the Abbott play settles for a less-focused collage treatment.

Andrew Robinson plays Abbott with a nervous intensity. The character seems bewildered by his dilemma, taking his glasses on and off, carefully adjusting his voice to avoid stuttering and looking quizzical when asked the simplest question. What is not suggested is a feeling of menace, of imminent explosiveness.

Because of the incendiary source material, there are scenes that are harrowing, as Abbott describes in vivid detail the mental and physical deprivations — the filthy cells without light, the guards without humanity and the instinctive perfidy of the prisoners. At one point, Abbott evokes Dante. Asking himself why he failed on the outside, he answers that he was not exactly "delivered to Paradise."

"In the Belly of the Beast" is a devastating indictment of a delinquent penal system. When Abbott is freed — on stage as, one assumes, in life — he is like a wild child, incapable of surviving in a totally alien world. As he said in his book, "Solitary confinement in prison can alter the ontological makeup of a stone."

## DOONESBURY



## Old Art in New Guises: Painted Furniture Makes Comeback

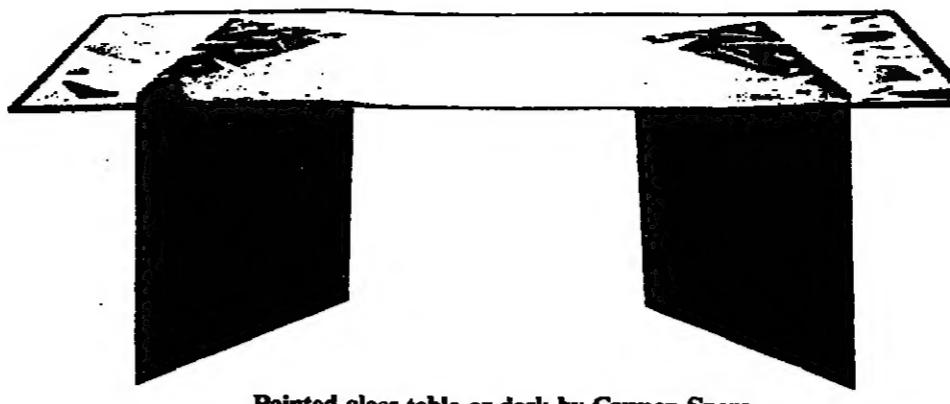
By Joseph Giovannini  
New York Times Service

**F**OR most of the 20th century, mass-produced furniture was a matter of industrial production done in the fewest steps possible. Seldom did the brush of an artist touch the surfaces. Beautiful form may have been a design objective, but the form was left unadorned.

During the past five years, however, there has been a strong revival of interest in painted furniture, done by artists, craftsmen, architects and designers, in motifs ranging from abstract geometries to figurative drawing and *troupe l'oeil*. Many of the pieces are one-of-a-kind art objects or are custom-designed on commission.

There are also new furniture lines being introduced, such as the 14-piece Nuova Alchimia collection by the Italian manufacturer Zabro, and chairs in the Robert Venturi collection presented last year by Knoll. Techniques include brush, painting, stenciling, air brushing and silk screening. Some pieces have designs in their laminate surfaces that originated as drawings. The spirit of the Memphis group is evident in many of the Italian designs.

The resulting furniture is engaging rather than cool, charged by unusual colors, striking designs and intriguing subject matter. A



Painted-glass table or desk by Carmen Spera.

tilt-top table, for example, designed by the architectural firm of Hammond Beeby & Babka of Chicago for a branch library that will open there this autumn, will also be the storyteller's chair in the children's reading room.

On the back of the chair-table is a radiant sun; two griffins are painted on its sidecar. Depicting a type of visual legend, the chair, like a book, tells a story. "People are looking for ornament, something with content that will make a more stimulating environment," says Tammy Langdon, project architect for the library.

"I think the new furniture is a reaction to cool industrial design,"

says Carolyn Watson of a Zabro distributor, Watson Hague Einstein Inc. in Los Angeles: "The designs give a human aspect to the furniture; the legs of the Atropo game table recall architectural columns and its gold leaf takes you back to antique furniture. You interact with the designs through your memory." Introduced in April in the United States, the collection features hand-silk-screened designs applied to sturdy, factory-built furniture. The pieces combine craft and industrial production. Made in numbered editions, the pieces range from \$700 to \$3,700 in the United States. The designs that cover the tilt-top Zabro chair-table

and the Canterbury bar-chest are abstract, colorful compositions done in lacquer.

Along with furniture from Italy, pieces done by American artists and sold through such galleries as

Art et Industrie in New York are among the freshest furniture designs available, coming in a great variety of shapes, sizes and patterns.

Carmen Spera's glass tables, for example, are decorated with colorfully painted shards that recall broken glass; the softly colored lacquered sidebar could contain a service for 12 and sells for \$8,500.

"Moderist furniture was about overall line and form," said Rick Kaufmann, director of Art et Industrie. "When you do a custom piece, the client can influence the design," Goodpasture said. "You know where it's going and who it's for. It's not like making a piece for a gallery."

A 10-year-old butcher-block cutting table with a plastic laminate cabinet beneath was the surface on which Leslie Horan, a Brooklyn artist, painted a *troupe l'oeil* still life in an apartment renovation designed by Marilyn Glass. The owners of the apartment wanted to in-

clude a picture of a toy Pekinese dog, some favorite cookbooks and peppers that look like several in an Edward Weston photograph.

While some of the visions painted are contemporary, painted furniture itself belongs to centuries-old European and Oriental traditions. Kaufman said most artists were "at least aware of the classic traditions of applied decoration."

New York has one of the few schools of the art of the painted finish, the Isabel O'Neill Studio Workshop. Kacia Livanos, head of the design department, said enrollment, now 350 students, had more than doubled in the last several years.

### Spanish Town's Tourists Feted With 6-Ton Paella

United Press International

**V**ELEZ, MALAGA, Spain — More than 20,000 people jammed a Mediterranean beach to eat 11,700 pounds (5,300 kilograms) of paella, donated by this town to celebrate "Tourist Day."

"It was more people and more rice than I've ever seen in my life," said a local policeman. The mixture of rice, shellfish and spices was intended to feed 15,000 people.

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NYSE Most Actives						
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Per cent	
AHSU	16140	141	126	130	+ 14	+ 11%
Review	12867	216	206	215	+ 15	+ 14%
Proban	12868	125	115	120	+ 10	+ 10%
Soutry	7075	476	454	476	+ 15	+ 15%
Arka	7273	478	456	478	+ 15	+ 15%
UnTech	6461	456	436	456	+ 15	+ 15%
Philips	5764	272	272	272	+ 15	+ 15%
Housing	5765	272	272	272	+ 15	+ 15%
Urbco	5476	456	436	456	+ 15	+ 15%
Astrop	5476	456	436	456	+ 15	+ 15%
BIA	5888	225	225	225	+ 15	+ 15%

Dow Jones Averages						
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Per cent	
Indices	1312.05	1310.22	1307.57	1312.20	+ 1.25	+ 1.0%
Trans.	106.19	106.24	106.24	106.25	+ 0.01	+ 0.1%
U.S.	157.82	158.00	158.00	158.00	+ 0.18	+ 0.1%
Canada	157.82	158.00	158.00	158.00	+ 0.18	+ 0.1%
Finance	174.21	173.00	172.00	172.00	+ 0.20	+ 1.2%

NYSE Index						
High	Low	Last	Chg.	Per cent	3 P.M.	
Composite	103.70	103.61	103.70	+ 0.01	+ 0.1%	103.70
Industries	124.01	123.91	123.91	+ 0.01	+ 0.1%	123.91
Transp.	108.57	108.05	108.47	+ 0.30	+ 2.8%	108.47
Finance	174.21	173.00	172.00	+ 0.20	+ 1.2%	172.00

Monday's NYSE Closing						
High	Low	Last	Chg.	Per cent	3 P.M.	
Transp.	108.57	108.05	108.47	+ 0.30	+ 2.8%	108.47
Finance	174.21	173.00	172.00	+ 0.20	+ 1.2%	172.00
Composite	124.01	123.91	123.91	+ 0.01	+ 0.1%	123.91
Industries	103.70	103.61	103.70	+ 0.01	+ 0.1%	103.70
Trans.	106.19	106.24	106.25	+ 0.01	+ 0.1%	106.25
Canada	157.82	158.00	158.00	+ 0.18	+ 0.1%	158.00
Finance	174.21	173.00	172.00	+ 0.20	+ 1.2%	172.00

NYSE Diaries						
Class	Prev.	Open	High	Low	Chg.	
Advanced	7.92	7.92	7.92	7.92	+ 0.00	+ 0.0%
Unchanged	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	+ 0.00	+ 0.0%
Total Issues	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.88	+ 0.00	+ 0.0%
New Highs	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	+ 0.00	+ 0.0%
New Lows	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	+ 0.00	+ 0.0%

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.						
Class	Prev.	Open	High	Low	Chg.	
Buy	5811	5811	5811	5811	+ 0.00	+ 0.0%
Sales	5811	5811	5811	5811	+ 0.00	+ 0.0%
Total	10647188	10647188	10647188	10647188	+ 0.00	+ 0.0%
Advanced	143528	143528	143528	143528	+ 0.00	+ 0.0%
Unchanged	147269	147269	147269	147269	+ 0.00	+ 0.0%
Total Issues	1861	1861	1861	1861	+ 0.00	+ 0.0%
New Highs	21	21	21	21	+ 0.00	+ 0.0%
New Lows	21	21	21	21	+ 0.00	+ 0.0%

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.						
Class	Prev.	Open	High	Low	Chg.	
Buy	5811	5811	5811	5811	+ 0.00	+ 0.0%
Sales	5811	5811	5811	5811	+ 0.00	+ 0.0%
Total	10647188	10647188	10647188	10647188	+ 0.00	+ 0.0%
Advanced	143528	143528	143528	143528	+ 0.00	+ 0.0%
Unchanged	147269	147269	147269	147269	+ 0.00	+ 0.0%
Total Issues	1861	1861	1861	1861	+ 0.00	+ 0.0%
New Highs	21	21	21	21	+ 0.00	+ 0.0%
New Lows	21	21	21	21	+ 0.00	+ 0.0%

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.						
Class	Prev.	Open	High	Low	Chg.	
Buy	5811	5811	5811	5811	+ 0.00	+ 0.0%
Sales	5811	5811	5811	5811	+ 0.00	+ 0.0%
Total	10647188	10647188	10647188	10647188	+ 0.00	+ 0.0%
Advanced	143528	143528	143528	143528	+ 0.00	+ 0.0%
Unchanged	147269	147269	147269	147269	+ 0.00	+ 0.0%
Total Issues	1861	1861	1861	1861	+ 0.00	+ 0.0%
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## FUTURES AND OPTIONS

## Hedging Long-Term Risks With Short-Term Insurance

By H.J. MAIDENBERG  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — Although Treasury bond and other long-term financial futures and options were designed to help portfolio managers hedge fixed-income and options were designed to help portfolio managers hedge fixed-income holdings against adverse interest rate moves, experience has shown that these forms of insurance often provide inadequate coverage.

One reason is that the outlays for futures margins and the cost of option premiums tie up cash as well as reduce portfolio yields. Also, hedging bonds on a day-to-day basis can be difficult, because of the quarterly expiration dates of the contracts, which affect their values as much as rate moves.

For example, a manager of a portfolio of long-term fixed-income bonds would normally sell short an equivalent amount of Treasury bond futures. If interest rates rise, it would reduce the value of the portfolio, but the loss in the theory, would be offset by the gains on the futures.

"In reality, this traditional form of hedging rarely affords full portfolio coverage," said Sean Lapp, options coordinator for Dean Witter Reynolds Inc. in Washington, "because the portfolio manager using bond futures or options is, in effect, buying short-term insurance against long-term risks."

But even minor moves in short-term rates tend to be magnified at the far end of the maturity range. For example, in the past six months, 90-day bill rates have fluctuated 2 percentage points, while Treasury bond yields have swung over a range of 9 percentage points.

Mr. Lapp noted that during the past six months the New York Stock Exchange's composite index, known by its ticker symbol NDX, also fluctuated over a 9-point range, while some narrower equities indexes correlated slightly less to the moves in Treasury bond yields.

"Clearly, the broad-based NDX index options, while basically a short-term instrument, appear also to move in tandem with long-term yields," Mr. Lapp continued. "This led us to suggest a radical hedging strategy — the use of broad-based stock index options as a surrogate for short-term interest rate moves, as a means to hedge portfolios of long-term securities."

**H**E NOTED further that a 1-point move in the NDX is equal to a 7-point move in the Dow Jones industrial average. The relationship between Standard & Poor's 100, or OEX, is somewhat less, about 6 points to each of the Dow's.

Cautioning that no two fixed-income portfolios are the same, and thus require custom-made hedging strategies, Mr. Lapp nevertheless offered some guidelines.

He said the fixed-income portfolio hedger must first determine whether the stock market is headed higher or lower over the next seven weeks, which is not as difficult as it would seem. "Every major brokerage house keeps track of the market's AVM, or asset valuation model," he said.

"Basically, the AVM tells us the distribution pattern of the shares in the Dow and other popular averages," Mr. Lapp said. "It tells us, for example, when a stock's price-earnings ratio is low enough to expect investor interest or has expanded to the point where selling can be expected, and a host of other key factors that are constantly being computed."

The market's AVM also informs institutional investors when portfolio yields are competitive with those on fixed-income and other investments.

Assume further, Mr. Lapp said, that the AVM also indicates that the stock market, expressed in terms of the Dow average, will

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 6)

## Currency Rates

Cross Rates									
Amsterdam	5	6	D.M.	5	6	5.45	12.25	12.25	12.25
Brussels (a)	5.02	5.02	5.02	5.02	5.02	5.02	5.02	5.02	5.02
Frankfurt	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02
London (a)	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46
Milan	1.82	1.82	1.82	1.82	1.82	1.82	1.82	1.82	1.82
New York (c)	0.7151	0.7151	0.7151	0.7151	0.7151	0.7151	0.7151	0.7151	0.7151
Paris	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
Tokyo	25.55	25.55	25.55	25.55	25.55	25.55	25.55	25.55	25.55
Zurich	1.367	1.367	1.367	1.367	1.367	1.367	1.367	1.367	1.367
1 ECU	1.037	1.037	1.037	1.037	1.037	1.037	1.037	1.037	1.037
1 SDR	0.8078	0.8078	0.8078	0.8078	0.8078	0.8078	0.8078	0.8078	0.8078

(a) Commercial (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (\*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 1,000 N.G.O. not quoted; N.A. not available.

1 Sterling: 1.3465 Irish £

Sources: Banque du Bruxelles (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Chemical Bank (New York); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAAI (London); rival, ditham).

(d) Commercial (e) Amounts needed to buy one pound (f) Units of 1,000 (g) Units of 1,000 N.G.O. not quoted; N.A. not available.

(h) To buy one pound: \$1.833.296

## Income Up 0.4% In U.S.

## Gain Last Month Matched June's

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Americans' personal income rose 0.4 percent last month, despite only a modest gain in wages and salaries, the government reported Monday.

The Commerce Department said that the July income gain matched a 0.4-percent June increase with both months showing a rebound from a 0.7-percent May decline, which had been the first setback in more than two years.

With more income, Americans also increased their spending last month by 0.4 percent, which matched the June increase. Both months were down from a 0.7-percent May gain.

The income figures have been buffeted this year by delays in getting tax-refund checks delivered by the Internal Revenue Service.

Disposable, or after-tax, income rose 0.4 percent in July after plowing 2.5 percent in June. However, the June drop reflected the absence of a big surge in refund payments made in May. Analysts said the July figure more accurately reflected the underlying trend for after-tax income gains.

The personal income report for July, which showed steady if unspectacular gains, follows a string of economic barometers that have pointed to weaker U.S. economic activity last month.

Unemployment remained stuck at 7.3 percent for the sixth straight month and retail sales, industrial production and housing construction all showed weakness.

These figures represented a setback to Reagan administration hopes for a sharp rebound in economic activity in the second half of the year. While the administration is forecasting that the economy will grow at a robust 5-percent annual rate, many analysts are predicting only a slight pickup from the anemic 1-percent rate during the first six months of the year.

For July, wages and salaries rose just \$1.7 billion, down from the \$10.8-billion gain recorded in June as most industries had smaller wage gains than they had the month before.

In that event, several pending protectionist bills are almost certain to be passed by the House and Senate, forcing President Ronald Reagan either to retreat from his relatively free-trade stand or risk having his veto overridden by Congress if he refuses to sign the legislation.

Among experts here, the

worst-case scenario is that U.S.

retrials against imports would

set off retaliatory moves against

U.S. products in Europe and

Asia that would lead to the same

sort of decline in world trade

that preceded, in the 1920s, the

Depression of the 1930s.

The current crisis atmosphere

surrounding world trade puts

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its director general, Arthur Dunkel, acknowledged in an interview.

"The time has definitely come

for a new major trade negotiation," said Mr. Dunkel, a former Swiss diplomat who until now had been silent on the subject of a new trade round. "We need to reaffirm the credibility of GATT rules and reimpose them in areas that have slipped outside the realm of liberal trade."

Otherwise, we will wake up

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Unlike the World Bank or the

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 4)

## Decision Time Approaches at GATT

David Tinnin  
International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — Officials of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade are working with representatives of the United States and other member nations to break a stalemate in negotiations. These talks could have a lasting effect on the course of world trade.

On one side are the United States and most of the world's major trading nations, which are seeking a special GATT meeting to lay the groundwork for a new round of trade talks. On the other side are many Third World nations who fear that the United States and its allies are trying to force them to accept concessions that would seriously hamper their development.

The deadline for resolving the current stalemate is Aug. 31, the date by which member nations must approve or reject a new meeting.

According to trade experts in Geneva, failure to achieve a consensus on opening a new round of negotiations would almost certainly damage U.S. trade policy. Furthermore, an absence of progress would cast serious doubt on the effectiveness of GATT, the Geneva-based organization that oversees trade in the non-Communist world.

Trade experts in Geneva say that Washington urgently needs movement toward an improved U.S. position in world trade to deflect increasing clamor for protectionist measures by many American industries, Congress and various other pressure groups.

Unless the White House can point to favorable developments for negotiations that would lower foreign barriers to American goods and services, the mood of Congress, when it reconvenes next month, is likely to be more protectionist than ever, experts say.

In that event, several pending protectionist bills are almost certain to be passed by the House and Senate, forcing President Ronald Reagan either to retreat from his relatively free-trade stand or risk having his veto overridden by Congress if he refuses to sign the legislation.

Among experts here, the worst-case scenario is that U.S. retributions against imports would set off retaliatory moves against U.S. products in Europe and Asia that would lead to the same sort of decline in world trade

that preceded, in the 1920s, the Depression of the 1930s.

The current crisis atmosphere surrounding world trade puts unusual pressures on GATT, as its director general, Arthur Dunkel, acknowledged in an interview.

"The time has definitely come for a new major trade negotiation," said Mr. Dunkel, a former Swiss diplomat who until now had been silent on the subject of a new trade round. "We need to reaffirm the credibility of GATT rules and reimpose them in areas that have slipped outside the realm of liberal trade."

Otherwise, we will wake up one fine morning only to find that GATT has passed into the history books."

GATT, founded in 1948, has been a successful forum for setting fair-trade practices and arbitration procedures that helped bring about huge increases in GATT members that trade barriers need to be lowered.

Currently, however, there is so much disagreement among trading nations that a consensus appeared remote. The United States provoked a showdown by invoking a rarely used rule to convene a special meeting for a new round of trade talks.

Unlike the World Bank or the



Arthur Dunkel, director of GATT, in his Geneva office.

## Brazil Seeks To Delay New Pact With IMF

Reuters

SAO PAULO — Brazil prefers to postpone the signing of a new credit agreement with the International Monetary Fund until next year, Finance Minister Francisco Domellosa was quoted as saying Monday.

"We can't stop paying the international organizations because they tend to us on cheaper terms for development projects," he said. "In contrast, if one pays the commercial banks, one does not receive anything in exchange."

Mr. Domellosa said in an interview with Estado de São Paulo newspaper that the signing of an agreement covering economic targets that were later not met would not help Brazil's negotiations with creditor banks.

Mr. Domellosa, who is in Paris for talks with the IMF's managing director, Jacques de Larosière, said in the interview that the delay would allow Brazil and the IMF to monitor the evolution of the country's economic program until the end of the year. He said that, by that time, the impact of the government's budget package of spending cuts and tax increases would be felt.

The results will provide a solid basis for the signing of a letter of intent for 1986 with less possibility of error, he said.

Brazil's total foreign debt is \$103 billion.

Brazil and the IMF have been seeking an accord on economic targets since the fund suspended its loan program last February after Brazil's former government failed to meet its goals.

In Paris, Mr. Domellosa had reviewed developments in the Brazilian economy between March and July.

He said after the meeting that his government would send experts to Washington next month to discuss the agreement on economic targets.

The talks would decide whether a new agreement would cover the last months of 1985 and 1986, or should be restricted to 1986 only, he said.



## Hong Kong Refuses Rights to New Airline

By Dinah Lee

*International Herald Tribune*

HONG KONG — The Hong Kong government has refused permission to Hong Kong Dragon Airlines Co., the newly formed competitor to Cathay Pacific Airways, to operate charter flights to Beijing and Shanghai beginning Sept. 1.

Dragonair said Monday that it would appeal the decision by the Civil Aviation Department, which it called "discriminatory and prejudicial treatment."

Stephen Miller, chief executive of Dragonair, said the department's decision, announced Saturday, was an "unjustified effort to stifle the growth of Dragonair." Mr. Miller said the appeal would go to the colony's highest authority, the governor, Sir Edward Youde.

He added that the airline was seeking legal advice on a department regulation, introduced in July, requiring any new airline to obtain permission from the government before embarking on negotiations with a foreign country. The CAD applied the new rule retroactively to Dragonair's negotiations with China's Central Aviation Authority, which began five months ago.

From its inception last April, Dragonair has said it intended to operate chartered flights between China and Hong Kong. Since then, the airline has hired a staff and leased a Boeing 737-200. In July, it obtained its air operator's certificate from the CAD.

Mr. Miller said that as recently as July 4, the CAD told Dragonair that any negotiations with Beijing would be the sole responsibility of the airline. He said that even as Dragonair's chairman, K.P. Chao, was successfully obtaining permission from China's authorities, the

CAD introduced the new regulation, effective July 26.

Mr. Miller said the CAD gave two other reasons for its decision: that a license to operate scheduled flights to Beijing and Shanghai had already been granted to Cathay Pacific, and that an agreement to Dragonair's application before British Chinese bilateral air-service talks in September "might confuse the situation."

Dragonair responded: "Till now, Cathay has not even used its license to operate scheduled services to Beijing, ... in an obvious attempt to block our entry, they started a weekly charter to Beijing on July 9."

It is difficult to understand why Dragonair's charter flights would confuse the situation for the Sino-British air-services talks, when Cathay's charter flights, initiated so recently, do not."

Further clouding the issue is the entry in July of another contender, British Caledonia's subsidiary, Caledonian Far East Airways. It has proposed linking Hong Kong with non-capital cities in Asia, as well as provincial cities throughout China. Cathay Pacific, which has enjoyed a virtual monopoly over Hong Kong-based air services, has strongly resisted the entry of both new services.

Mr. Chao, asked whether he had discussed the decision with Beijing's aviation director, Hu Yizhong, said, "I haven't got the authority to go to Beijing, and it appears that the Hong Kong government looks down on and won't support its own people."

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## Former Continental Pilots Launch Airline in Florida and Western U.S.

*Los Angeles Times Service*

NEW ORLEANS — A group of former Continental Airlines pilots has launched an airline offering low-cost service in the Sun Belt of the United States.

The new carrier, called Pride Air, is based in New Orleans. Its \$15.5 million in start-up capital came mainly from the pilots, more than 500 of whom invested \$90,000 each. In all, Pride has 522 investors, including 440 persons who used to work for Continental. About \$4.2 million came from two venture capitalists.

Pride's chairman, Paul R. Eickel, formerly Continental's chief pilot, said Pride had a plan for success: providing nonstop or one-stop service to a number of under-served markets in the West and Florida.

He said the new company's employee stock-ownership plan would provide Pride's workers, even though they would not be making high wages. A flight attendant making \$1,100 a month now could realize thousands of dollars in a decade if the company did well, he said.

Pride, which has leased nine Boeing 727s, is now flying from eight of its cities — Miami, Fort Lauderdale and West Palm Beach, Florida; New Orleans, Los Angeles, San Diego, Las Vegas, and San Jose, California. The second phase of its service is to begin Wednesday with flights from Sarasota, Tampa, Jacksonville, Orlando, all in Florida; Salt Lake City; Denver; San Francisco and Sacramento, California.

The relatively smooth take-off was jarred last week when Pride sued Raymond M. Gray, one of the two venture capitalists and a director, alleging that Mr. Gray violated an agreement that he and Brian Marin, the other venture capitalist, made with Pride giving them a limited right to market travel vouchers for standby seats. The suit asserted that Mr. Gray started to market the seats without Pride's permission. Pride is seeking an injunction, \$500,000 in compensatory damages and punitive damages of \$20 million.

## Customers Line Up at Maryland Thrift After Reports of Default by Subsidiary

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

BETHESDA, Maryland — Lines formed at several branches of Community Savings & Loan Inc. during the weekend as customers sought to withdraw money after reports that Equity Programs Investment Corp., a subsidiary, may default on payments to investors.

A spokesman for Governor Harry Hughes said Monday that there was no indication of lines spreading to other state-insured institutions.

EPIC of Falls Church, Virginia, had sold limited partnership interest in single-family homes to investors across the United States. It disclosed Friday that payments to holders of securities were overdue.

Under orders from Governor Hughes, withdrawals from Community and other state-insured thrifts are limited to \$1,000 a month from funds deposited before May, when the private Maryland Savings Share Insurance Corp. collapsed and was taken over by the state. There is no limit on withdrawal of money deposited since then.

*(AP, Reuters)*

## Post to Acquire 53 Cable Systems From Cap Cities

*The Associated Press*

WASHINGTON — Washington Post Co. said Monday that it had agreed to buy 53 cable television systems from Capital Cities Communications Inc. for \$350 million.

Capital Cities is selling its cable operations in connection with its merger with American Broadcasting Cos. Capital Cities must comply with restrictions on the common ownership of cable television systems, television networks and television stations.

The Post will not buy Capital Cities' cable outlets in Plymouth and Saline, Michigan, because of a regulation that prohibits it from owning a cable system in the same area as its Detroit television station, WDIV.

The sale is contingent on the completion of the \$3.5-billion ABC-Capital Cities merger. A statement from The Post Co. said that the acquisition would be financed through borrowings.

The Post said the acquired cable operations would function as a separate division. The 53 systems have approximately 350,000 subscribers in 15 midwestern, western and southern states.

W. Canning PLC said a wholly owned subsidiary, DTC Inc., has agreed to acquire certain assets and working capital of Sybros Corp.'s Denton Division together with the share capital of Dental Laboratories Inc., for \$2.4 million.

Control Data Corp. said it will not proceed with a plan to acquire Applied Information Memories, a maker of computer disk-storage units. It said the decision was made after a review of the potential costs and benefits of the acquisition.

Hewlett-Packard Co. said earnings for its third quarter ended July 31 fell to \$117 million on revenue of \$1.61 billion, from \$134 million on revenue of \$1.56 billion a year earlier. It said new orders for the total outstanding, under its \$65-a-share takeover offer.

Olin Corp. said it had extended until midnight Friday its cash tender offer for G.D. Searle & Co. Monsanto said it had been tendered about 38.9 million Searle shares, or more than 92 percent of the total outstanding, under its \$65-a-share takeover offer.

Olin Corp. said it completed the purchase of FMC Corp.'s poolchemical division and related operations. Terms were not disclosed.

Philip Holzmann AG, Frankfurt-based construction concern, told shareholders that group turnover will likely fall to 1 billion Deutsche marks (\$2.5 billion) this year from \$3.1 billion in 1984. The company cited continued slack domestic demand, tougher competition abroad and a fall in building orders from OPEC states.

Union Carbide India said it would omit its declared dividend for calendar 1984 because of costs related to the tragedy at its Bhopal plant. The Union Carbide unit paid a 15-percent dividend in 1983.

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## CURRENCY MARKETS

## Dollar Mixed in Quiet Trading in Europe

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — The dollar was mixed Monday on European markets after some late position-squaring before Tuesday's revised estimate of second-quarter growth in the U.S. gross national product.

Currency dealers described trading as quiet and treacherous.

Dealers in London said the dollar traded steady in a lackluster afternoon market, touching a high of 2.7653 Deutsche marks after testing 2.74 during morning trading. It closed at 2.762 Deutsche marks, up from Friday's 2.7519.

The pound finished at \$1.40 in London, up from Friday's close of \$1.3993.

In late trading in other markets in Europe, the dollar was at 2.7647 DM, up slightly from 2.763 Friday.

at 8.44 French francs, down from 8.456, and at 2.2608 Swiss francs, down from 2.2633.

The pound was firmer against the Deutsche mark in London, closing at 3.867, compared with Friday's 3.8508. It was steady against the Swiss franc, ending at 3.1633 from Friday's 3.1625.

Dealers said nothing spectacular was expected from either the GNP revision or Tuesday's meeting of the Federal Open Market Committee. The market expects a decline in the GNP growth estimate to 1 percent from 1.7 percent, and no change by the committee in the Federal Reserve's monetary policy.

The dollar probably will fall if the figures indicate a slowing in

(Reuters, AP)

## THE EUROMARKETS

## Dual-Currency Issue Again Grabs Attention

By Peter Conradi:

LONDON — Attention has turned to the yen dual-currency issue, a 25-billion-yen, 10-year issue for Ford Motor Credit Co., the financing unit of Ford Motor Co. of the United States. In most yen dual-currency issues, the subscription price and coupon payments are made in yen, but the principal is repaid in U.S. dollars.

The usual August holiday lull and lack of major U.S. data were blamed by dealers for the quietness of the secondary market, where most dollar-straight prices were 1/2 to 1/4 point higher, in line with the U.S. debt market. Floating-rate notes ended unchanged to up 3.

Dealers said that sterling-straight issues were largely steady in quiet trading, while Japanese convertibles were slightly higher, if changed at all.

The noncallable, 8-percent Ford issue, priced at 100 11/16, came after a week that saw the issue of a total of 190 billion yen of dual-currency issues. No market quote was immediately available for the Ford bonds, whose lead manager is Daiwa Europe Ltd.

100%, was the only other new-issue activity out of London. It was led by Deutsche Bank Capital Markets.

Rises of 0.4 percent in U.S. July personal income and spending announced Monday were in line with expectations and had little effect on markets.

Dealers said they were awaiting Tuesday's U.S. second-quarter gross national product data. Dealers expected that the figure would be revised down to a 1.3 to 1.6 percent annual growth rate from the "flash" 1.7 percent estimate for the GNP, a measure of the total value of a nation's goods and services.

Dealers said the GNP data would have to be way out of line with expectations to have an effect on the market.

"We have not been seeing much reaction to the various U.S. figures lately," a dealer at a U.S. bank said. "If we see a lot of professional activity in the morning, then maybe the market will react."

Tuesday's meeting of the Fed's policy arm, the Federal Open Market Committee, although likely to leave monetary policy unchanged, was also a factor tending to postpone trading Monday.

## Taiwan Boosts U.S. Investment

Reuters

TAIPEI — Taiwan's Economics Ministry announced on Monday that it has adopted new measures to encourage direct investment in the United States.

The deputy economics minister, Wu Mei-tsun, said that the measures, including simplified procedures and easier access to foreign exchange, are part of the government's efforts to reduce Taiwan's balance-of-payments surplus with the United States.

Dealers said nothing spectacular was expected from either the GNP revision or Tuesday's meeting of the Federal Open Market Committee. The market expects a decline in the GNP growth estimate to 1 percent from 1.7 percent, and no change by the committee in the Federal Reserve's monetary policy.

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## 'Sugar Group' Seeks More Access to U.S. Market

## Latin, Caribbean Nations Have One Crop to Sell and Only One Place to Sell It

By Joanne Omang

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Ten Central American and Caribbean nations have formed a "Sugar Group" to try to crack the U.S. sugar market in what they say is a desperate effort to save their economic and social structures from crumbling.

The group, which includes Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, the Dominican Republic, Cuba, the Bahamas, Belize and Jamaica, is seeking to increase its sugar output by 10 percent over the next three years.

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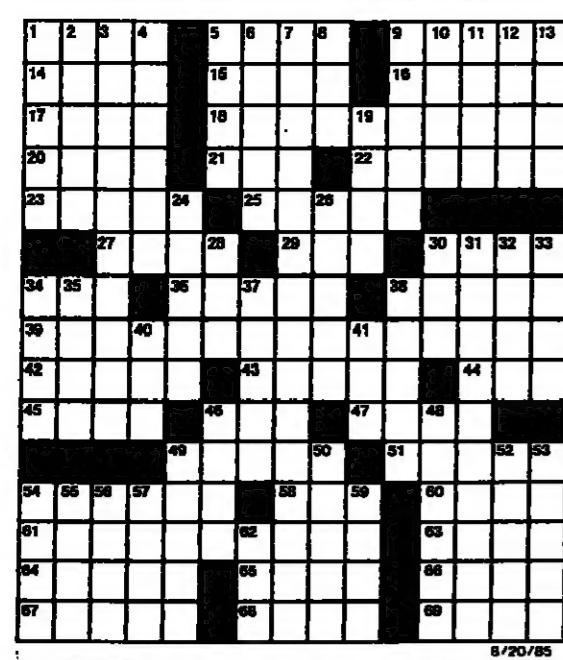
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**ACROSS**

- 1 Wanders about
- 5 Piece of jewelry
- 9 Trim with loops
- 14 An organ stop
- 15 Attic coin
- 16 Place to spend
- 17 Head of crier
- 18 Wowed
- 19 Cut.
- 20 Vroomy's love
- 21 Bleaching agent
- 22 Imprisonment
- 23 Mettle revealers
- 25 Shimbore
- 27 Spruce
- 29 "Do disturb"
- 30 Footnote abbr.
- 34 Scoundrel
- 36 Slugger Staub
- 38 Diacritical mark
- 39 Children's folk song
- 42 Students take these
- 43 Lofty pad
- 44 Parched
- 45 Mild
- 46 Mi. group
- 47 Long
- 49 Single-celled organism
- 51 Hide behind words

54 Robin's lass

- 58 Zodiacal sign
- 60 "Apple"
- 61 Repaired completely
- 63 Amur
- 64 Closer lining
- 65 Deep (oceanic depression)
- 66 Wide-mouthed pitcher
- 67 Danish coin
- 68 The vat man
- 69 Hereditary factors
- 70 Spot
- 71 Nut-bearing tree
- 72 Map abbr.
- 73 Actress
- 74 Farrow
- 75 Lady from Lisbon
- 76 Made well
- 77 U.S. Olympic skier
- 78 A plow inventor
- 79 — leg up (rent a hand)
- 80 Wright wing
- 81 Taming of the Shrew" locale
- 82 Tasks
- 83 Circa
- 84 Traditional folk song
- 85 Ready for the night
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- 647 Welsh actor
- 648 Novel
- 649 Like a petal in the morning
- 650 Charge
- 651 Optic layer
- 652 Nut-bearing tree
- 653 Bribed
- 654 "To fetch her poor dog —"
- 655 With the current
- 656 Where
- 657 Mondale once ruled
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## SPORTS

**Baseball's Struggle With Cocaine: A Widespread but Hidden Battle**By Murray Chass  
Michael Goodwin  
*New York Times Service*

**NEW YORK** — The use of cocaine by major league baseball players has been widespread in recent years that scores of players have been implicated in criminal investigations as users, purchasers and, sometimes, as sellers of the drug. However, the players generally have not been prosecuted, and in some cases law enforcement officials have taken unusual steps to protect the players' identities.

Court documents and interviews with more than 100 players, baseball executives and law enforcement officials during a three-month investigation by The New York Times also uncovered the following facts:

• Players representing nearly all 26 major league teams have been named in connection with cocaine use in criminal cases across the United States, with some teams having several players implicated.

• In at least four cities, drug dealers or their couriers had access to baseball clubhouses and conducted sales there.

• The practice of shielding players from prosecution and identification has caused resentment among some defense lawyers, who feel that their clients have become scapegoats.

• In Kansas City, as many as 20 players, representing nine teams, and one batboy were implicated in a 1983 cocaine case, although it culminated in only four Royals being sent to federal prison.

• Two players, Dale Berra of the New York Yankees and Dave Parker of the Cincinnati Reds, were among the players named as cocaine purchasers in a statement given to federal prosecutors by defendant in an ongoing case in Pittsburgh. Both players disputed the assertions.

• At least eight players are expected to testify in the trial next month of one of the seven defendants in the Pittsburgh case.

Until now, public knowledge about the extent of cocaine use in baseball has been confined to the cases of the dozen or so players who have publicly acknowledged cocaine use, and several others who have been charged individually with possession of the drug. Most of those who have acknowledged using cocaine have been those who have received treatment for addiction. Baseball officials say that an unspecified number of additional players have undergone such rehabilitation treatment, and they say others may have done so without telling anyone in baseball.

With the exception of the case in Kansas City two years ago, in which four players were sentenced to prison terms, no players have been prosecuted as a result of large-scale investigations.

Estimates of the extent of cocaine use among players vary widely, with some people connected with the game saying they believe the problem peaked a few years ago and now has declined to where only a few players used it. On the other hand, a source familiar with the Pittsburgh case said that some of the players interviewed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation said that "40 to 50 percent of all players use drugs."

The commissioner of baseball, Peter Ueberroth, while declining to estimate how many players use cocaine, said he considered drug use the No. 1 problem facing the sport and has warned that it could lead to corruption of the game by gamblers and drug dealers. Asked whether he believed the cocaine problem was less or greater than it was several years ago, he replied simply: "Greater."

Cocaine use has not been limited to cities where criminal investigations have taken place. Baseball officials across the country said they were aware that their teams had serious drug problems at one time or another.

In Montreal, for example, John McHale, president of the Expos, said that eight or nine of his players were using cocaine in 1982. Told of McHale's comments, Whitley Herzog, the manager of the St. Louis Cardinals, said his team had an even bigger drug problem when he took over in 1980. Ballard Smith, president of the San Diego Padres, said that, in 1982, "we probably had half-a-dozen guys we felt strongly were involved" with drugs. All three officials said they "cleaned house," meaning they released or traded most of the players involved.

A former member of the San Francisco Giants cited the names of four players on the 1985 team as frequent cocaine users. One of the four, Cliff Davis, conceded that he had experimented with the drug and that FBI agents had warned him in 1983 that he was under surveillance.

"That was enough for me," Davis said. "You know: a word to the wise."

Baseball may learn in the next few weeks about the cocaine habits of some players through the cases of seven men charged in Pittsburgh with a total of 165 counts of cocaine possession and distribution.

While six of the cases are expected to end with guilty pleas, one defendant government official believe will go to trial is Curtis Strong, a Philadelphia caterer who is charged with 16 counts of cocaine distribution and who had access to the Phillies' locker room. The officials said those likely to be called to testify in trial, scheduled for next month, include Keith Hernandez of the New York Mets, Berra, Parker, Lee Lacy of Baltimore, Lonnie Smith of Kansas City, Al Holland of California, Jeff Leonard of San Francisco and Enos Cabell of Los Angeles.

They are among the 11 active players and one former player who testified before a grand jury, with immunity from prosecution. In separate interviews, each declined to discuss his testimony.

Four of the 11 — Smith, Leonard, Rod Scurry of Pittsburgh and Tim Raines of Montreal — have acknowledged receiving rehabilitation treatment. Lee Mazzilli of Pittsburgh and John Milner, a former player with several teams, also appeared before the grand jury.

Several people close to the case said Strong

traveled to other National League cities to supply players with cocaine.

Adam Renfro Jr., Strong's lawyer, said his client would not have any comment, but added: "The reason a lot of guys are pointing to him, was my guy is the least likely one who can hurt them."

Dale Shiftman, an unemployed photographer indicted on 111 counts, was to go on trial Monday, but sources close to his case said he was expected to plead guilty barring a last-minute breakdown in plea bargain negotiations. The case against Shiftman was built in part with the aid of a cooperating witness, who, the FBI said, made a government-monitored purchase of cocaine from the defendant. Sources close to the case identified the witness as Kevin Koch, who was in his seventh season as the Pittsburgh Parrot, the team mascot, when he resigned in June. The sources said Koch acted as a go-between who purchased cocaine from Shiftman and delivered it to players in the clubhouse.

Contacted by telephone, Koch declined to discuss the case. "I don't have any comment," he said. "I've talked to the people I've had to talk to. There's really nothing I can say." Then he added, "I'm planning on writing a book myself."

Berra, who once played for the Pirates, and Scurry, a relief pitcher for the team, had been expected to testify at Shiftman's trial, people on both sides of the case said. A prosecution source said their names still may surface as part of a guilty plea by Shiftman. The two players sources on both sides said, also have been mentioned as possible witnesses if another defendant, Jeffery Mosco, goes to trial.

When Scurry was asked about his involvement in the Pittsburgh investigation, he said, "I have nothing to say."

In addition, the sources said, Berra was involved with three other defendants, including Shelby Greer, a sales representative for a telecommunications company in Philadelphia. Sources familiar with Greer's statement to authorities said it named Berra as a cocaine customer and reported that one night Berra ransacked Greer's apartment looking for drugs.

Berra acknowledged renting his townhouse to Mosco and a friend of Mosco one winter, but he took issue with Greer's statement. "Shelby Greer's statements are not fact," Berra said. "I don't feel I have to comment on anything as ridiculous as that. I never ransacked Greer's apartment. It's ridiculous and it's not true."

A Yankees source said Berra, after being traded to New York, had agreed to undergo testing for drug use and has passed two tests this season, at times selected by the club.

Parker, who other players said was a friend of Greer, was another player who had substantial involvement in the Greer case. Two of those sources said that in his statement on drug trafficking in baseball, Greer, who was charged with 16 counts, said Parker once gave him \$2,000 to buy an ounce of cocaine and told him to deliver it to him in San Diego.

Parker, in a telephone interview, said he had "nothing to say" about the Pittsburgh case. Asked specifically about his inclusion on the list of witnesses for Strong's trial, "They're making \$400,000 or \$500,000 a year. When you're making \$500,000, it's not that hard to tell what you have to do."

Stewart has refused to discuss the subject publicly. Dauer, who first denied knowing anyone involved, later said through his agent, Ron Shapiro, that he had testified against Kimmel. Asked if that meant Dauer also was acknowledging he was buying cocaine from Kimmel, Shapiro said: "If Kimmel wants to say he sold cocaine to Dauer, then you can put the pieces together."

Perhaps the largest case involving players took place in Kansas City during 1982 and 1983. Only four Royals — Vida Blue, Willie Wilson, Jerry Martin and Willie Aikens — were charged, but Mark Liebl, a Kansas City man who pleaded guilty in the case, said players from around the American League were his customers. Liebl, who was sentenced to six years in federal prison in Texas, said he sometimes delivered drugs to players at Royals Stadium.

Wilson, Martin and Aikens pleaded guilty to misdemeanor charges of attempting to possess cocaine after calls they made to Liebl were picked up by a government wiretap. Blue was charged with possession, a misdemeanor. He agreed to testify against Liebl and others in the case, including Liebl's brother, and received the same sentence as the other players: a year in prison with nine months suspended, a year in prison.

In an interview and in a sworn statement to baseball officials, Liebl said he had used cocaine with nine members of the Royals' organization, including some from the minor leagues, either at his house or those of Blue and Aikens. He said he also used cocaine with eight other players from the Oakland A's, Chicago White Sox, Boston Red Sox and Minnesota Twins, as well as a Brewers batboy.

Liebl said that Blue was the first player he met and that, after initially purchasing cocaine for others, Blue started bringing players to Liebl's house and having cocaine parties at his house. Liebl said that Blue had purchased the drug from him for at least one other player on the Detroit Tigers, that Aikens had attempted to buy it for a member of the Baltimore Orioles and that Wilson had tried to buy it for a member of the Seattle Mariners.

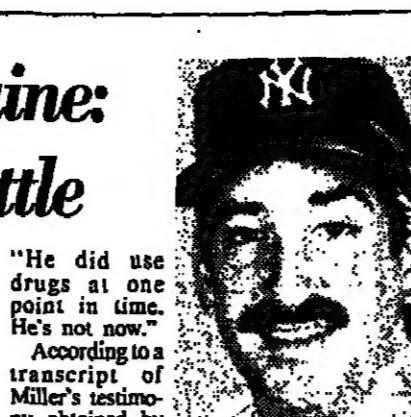
Another lawyer involved in one of the cases, who asked not to be identified, said he believed at least some of the defendants were beggars, getting drugs with them at the players' requests. "They became gofers," he said. "These guys didn't corrupt the players."

In the Milwaukee case, which resulted last year in Anthony J. Peters, a former ice cream salesman, being sentenced to 22 years in prison for running a cocaine operation that authorities said grossed \$17 million a year, the names of at least 10 players from the Brewers, Chicago White Sox and Cleveland Indians were mentioned in grand jury testimony as cocaine users. Witnesses testified that Peters had access to the Brewers' clubhouse and an Internal Revenue Service agent, Ed Miller, testified that bank records showed financial transactions involving Peters and numerous players.

At least three players — Dick Davis, a former lefthander, Paul Molitor of the Brewers and Claudell Washington, formerly of the White Sox and Mets and now with the Atlanta Braves — were interviewed by federal agents and admitted buying the drug from Peters and others, according to court documents obtained by The Times.

"I have on a number of occasions purchased drugs from Dick Davis," Miller quoted Washington as saying in an affidavit the agent read to a grand jury. "The drugs I purchased were cocaine or pot."

William Kedersha, an agent representing Washington, said his client would not comment on the case. However, Kedersha said:



**Dale Berra,**  
sources said, was  
involved with  
four defendants  
in Pittsburgh  
case.

"He did use drugs at one point in time. He's not now."

According to a transcript of Miller's testimony obtained by The Times, Davis named eight players from various teams as customers of Peters and said that he and Molitor had "drug problems because of an identity crisis." Miller, according to the grand jury transcript, said he interviewed Molitor in April 1983.

Asked whether Molitor had acknowledged knowing Peters, Miller answered yes, and added: "Basically, it was a business relationship that Molitor maintained with Mr. Peters in order to purchase cocaine for personal consumption . . . He said he purchased at various times, which numbered 30 or 40 times, he purchased up to an eighth of an ounce of cocaine from Mr. Peters."

Molitor recently was quoted as saying that he had used cocaine in 1981. But he declined, through a team official, to be interviewed for this article.

Despite a lengthy trial for Peters and several other suspects, none of the players was mentioned in open court as a cocaine user. Lawyers for several of the defendants said they had agreed to a prosecution request that the players be kept out of the case. They agreed, they said, because they felt that the public would be more inclined to view the defendants as corrupters of sports heroes.

The case involving at least two members of the Orioles similarly resulted in jail terms for those who were selling cocaine and immunity from prosecution in exchange for testimony for the players who were buying it, according to Gary Kimmel, a former high school teacher and businessman in Owings Mills, Maryland. He was recently released after spending 13 months in federal correctional facilities for selling cocaine to various people, including he said in an interview, Rich Dauer, a second baseman for the Orioles, and Sammy Stewart, a relief pitcher. Kimmel said he sold the drug to each of the players seven or eight times between the 1982 and 1983 seasons.

Kimmel, now in the real estate business, said he could not remember how he met Dauer, but that he had met Stewart through a mutual friend. Dauer, he said, attended a poker game on several occasions built around television broadcasts of Monday night football games and that he had sold cocaine to him. Stewart, Kimmel said, purchased cocaine from him as well as from the mutual friend. He said that he never saw the players use the drug together.

"I can totally understand what they had to do," Kimmel said, referring to the players' testimony against him to a federal grand jury. "They're making \$400,000 or \$500,000 a year. When you're making \$500,000, it's not that hard to tell what you have to do."

Stewart has refused to discuss the subject publicly. Dauer, who first denied knowing anyone involved, later said through his agent, Ron Shapiro, that he had testified against Kimmel. Asked if that meant Dauer also was acknowledging he was buying cocaine from Kimmel, Shapiro said: "If Kimmel wants to say he sold cocaine to Dauer, then you can put the pieces together."

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"I can't think of one ballplayer where it was his first time with me," he said in an interview. "There was no such thing. They all knew how to roll up dollar bills to snort it with. I remember talking to these guys about where they had their first experience and their first experience was always with another ballplayer."

Blue, now pitching for the Giants, declined to comment, saying that he, like Liebl, was writing a book on the subject. However, regarding the issue of his introducing other players to Liebl, he said, "They were already doing cocaine."

Eric Dickerson, beginning the fourth week of his bold tour from the National Football League's Los Angeles Rams, said that he does not get a new contract "I'll sit here the whole season. I will."

Challenger Gualdape Pintor won the World Boxing Council super-bantamweight crown in a bloody but unanimous decision against fellow Mexican Juan Meza in Mexico City.

The U.S. national volleyball team beat the touring Soviet Union team, 15-4, 16-14, 15-8, in Seattle.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

## SPORTS

## Expos Joining the Race in NL East

## Mattingly Is Hot, Yanks on Hot Spot

Los Angeles Times Service

**NEW YORK** — The Yankees' owner, George Steinbrenner, showed his young hitting star, Don Mattingly, who was boss last March. But it may turn out to be their fourth straight triumph.

The double-stretched Mattingly's hitting streak to 16 games and increased his major league-leading runs-batted-in total to 20.

During his hot spell, he has gone 31-for-64, has raised his average from .306 to .333, has scored 20 runs, hit eight home runs and driven in 19 runs.

He leads the league in total bases (253), doubles (36), extra-base hits (59) and in-game winning RBI (15).

"I won't forget what happened," Mattingly said last spring. Steinbrenner "got this year. I'll get mine next year."

The Yankees could have signed him to a four-year contract calling for about \$1 million per season. They will never get a chance to sign him that cheap again.

After undergoing arthroscopic knee surgery in late February, Mattingly was off to a slow start. He is in high gear now and spearheading the Yankees' drive to overtake Toronto in the American League East.

Mattingly bounded a double over first base with two on and one out in the seventh inning Sunday to drive in two runs, break a 2-2 tie

and give the Yankees a 4-2 victory over the Boston Red Sox. It was their fourth straight triumph.

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